

LATIN-AMERICAN
REPUBLICS SHOW
ECONOMIC GAINSFive Countries in Better
Financial Position Than
Ever BeforeLOCAL INDUSTRIES
PROSPER GREATLYPeace Prerequisite for Con-
tinued Commercial Re-
cuperation

How economic conditions in Central America are improving is told in a special article written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Chester Lloyd Jones, director of the school of commerce at the University of Wisconsin and at one time special representative of the United States Department of Commerce in the Caribbean area, who has just returned from a trip there, during which he lectured at the University of Mexico.

By CHESTER LLOYD JONES

Governments, like individuals, are never in a happy position if they find themselves unable to live within their incomes. Like individuals, they may find it an advantage or a necessity to borrow for extraordinary needs, but in the long run they must live from year to year on their current receipts.

Central American countries have not in the past acted in accord with this fundamental basis. They have had repeated deficits in their yearly accounts and they have made loans abroad on terms which their slow economic development has made it impossible to meet.

Few people perhaps even in the five republics which make up the group, realize the degree to which in recent years new conditions have come to exist which have put all of them in a better economic position than they have ever before enjoyed. The governments themselves have become stouter and local industries are enjoying prosperity to a degree never before approached.

Conditions Improving

Guatemala, the largest and commercially the most important of the group, has since 1923 enjoyed steadily improving conditions. When President Orellana suddenly passed on his place was taken by General Chacon without public disturbance. In fact, the new President was already in control of the Palace and the Army before the public was aware that his predecessor had passed away. Except for an abortive revolt in the first part of the current year, peace has continued undisturbed.

Honduras, weakest of Central American states, held a hotly disputed election in 1928, but one in which peace was preserved and the provisions of its constitution respected. In Nicaragua, the leaders of both political parties declared for American supervision of the election in 1928 and subsequent electoral periods. All the major factions agree that the voting supervised by the marines in October of last year was the fairest the country had ever known. The retirement of Sandino to Yucatan in July of this year promises to remove the only remaining disturbing element on the political horizon.

Salvador, the most densely populated of the group, is at peace under President Romero Bosque, as is Costa Rica, stablest of Central American governments under the leadership of Gonzalez Viquez.

Stable Currency Needed

Of course, the generally favorable outlook may be as much a result of continued, as experience shows, but there are financial factors which indicate that it reflects fundamentally stable conditions than have heretofore existed.

One of the essentials if a government and its people are to be prosperous is that the currency shall be stable. If money varies greatly in value in short periods, all business calculations become hazardous. No group of states has had more painful experience with fluctuating currencies than the Central American group. A better record is made in current years, though normal stabilization of the currency is still a problem.

The quiet of Guatemala and the cordoba of Nicaragua are substantially the equivalent of the American dollar. In northern Honduras, where practically only American money circulates, there is, of course, no exchange problem. In southern Honduras, the local silver coins are used which are maintained at about 50 cents that is to be the value of a new coin, the lempira. Salvador maintains its colon at approximately the same rate, and Costa Rica since 1924 has stabilized its coin of the same name at four to the American dollar.

Revenues Increase

Another encouraging factor is that the Central American countries are now approaching the standard of paying current expenses. Their budgets are not in some cases satisfactorily planned, and are apt to be upset, but they are in better condition than heretofore.

Guatemala has had rapidly increasing public revenues and announces a balanced budget for 1928-9. Honduras has also achieved a similar result.

The Queen expressed the hope that there would be no recoil from what has been accomplished in recent years in the emancipation of the islands. The reformed administration of 1922 would be actively extended to further parts of the archipelago.

Finally the Queen considered the increasing prosperity of Curacao a reason for rejoicing, stating that her intention remains fixed on a permanent strengthening of the local forces for the maintenance of peace and order.

DR. WILSON GOING TO CHILE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dr. Lucy L. W. Wilson, principal of the South Philadelphia high school for girls, leaves tomorrow night for Chile where she will spend six months assisting in the modernization of schools throughout the South American Republic. She is going at the request of the Chilean Government.

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Florida City Does Much to Strengthen Position in Aviation



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Adviser to Pan-American Airways, Inc., Files the First Air Mail Plane From Miami to Canal Zone. No. 4—Miami Mail, First Plane Manufactured by Miami Aircraft Corporation, Flying Above Miami Beach. No. 5 (© R. B. Hoyt)—View From Air of Miami, an Air-Minded City That Proves Aviation Pays.

DUTCH TO BACK
MOVING EUROPE'S
TRADE BARRIERSQueen's Speech at Opening
of Parliament Opposes
Tariff Wall System

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The ceremony of opening Parliament by Queen Wilhelmina took place on Sept. 17.

The speech from the throne emphasized the growing prosperity of the Netherlands' commerce and industry, announcing many bills for improving roads and waterways, for social improvement and for the amendment of the judiciary. The latter included amendment of the marriage and property laws, which will be made more equitable to women.

The Queen promised strong furtherance of the League of Nations plans for a peaceful solution of international differences in the conviction that the strengthening of international law will help pave the way for simultaneous and mutual reduction of armaments. Active support is also promised to efforts at removal of European trade barriers.

Concerning the Belgo-Dutch treaty problem, the Queen trusts that a better understanding of mutual rights, which the exchange of views of the past year may have furthered, will help toward a final agreement.

Regarding the political situation in the Dutch East Indies, the speech declared that vigilance is needed, although there are signs of growing insight that only by active participation of all groups of the population in the constructive work of government can public welfare be truly served.

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Miami Adds Place in Aviation
by Building Dirigible StationPays Yearly Air Wage of \$1,000,000—Opening of Pan-
American Air Mail Route to Be Big Event
in City's Aerial Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami, which is to be the northern terminus of the new 7000-mile Pan-American air mail route to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, regards the inauguration of this service by Colonel Lindbergh on Sept. 20 as an outstanding event in the history of aviation, but nevertheless only one step in the extensive air program which that city has mapped out for its future.

Miami has found by experience that for a city to afford a full welcome and a full service to all the craft that may fly its way pays dividends in the form of wide friendships, increased visitors, new industries and substantial pay rolls. The annual report of the City Commission states that one of Miami's outstanding developments during the past year has been in aviation. Miami, it notes, was the first city in the United States to establish a department of aviation, with a well known aviator as director, as a regular branch of its government and that Miami is again taking a unique step in erecting the first municipally owned hangar for dirigibles.

"The single item of new pay rolls aggregating \$1,000,000 a year would indicate that it pays for a city to take a wholesome interest in aviation," said Weldon A. Snow, city manager. "It should be understood, however, that Miami does not feel that it has reached a goal, but that it is merely well started on its program. Its geographical location and all-the-year

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German Shippers
Said to Have Share
in New Czech Fleet

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Czechoslovakia has now decided to have its own mercantile fleet, with which it is able to export its industrial products, according to reports circulating in business circles here. Unlike Poland, however, which is building its own ships and operating closely with leading shipping companies and will begin with chartered ships.

It is stated here that one of these companies will be the North German Lloyd, which is said to be owner of 50 per cent of the capital of a new Czechoslovakian shipping company much interested in this new undertaking.

Czechoslovakian ships will start from Hamburg, where Czechoslovakia already has the use of certain piers. Participation of the North German Lloyd in this new shipping company so far is of interest to German shipping, since in this way the company, which has its seat in Bremen, will gain a foothold in Hamburg.

FREIGHT CAR OF GOLD
GUARDED BY ONE MAN

NEW YORK (AP)—Stacks of gold pieces totaling \$3,750,000 were transported from La Paz, Bolivia, to Arica, Chile, in a freight car with one man watching the treasure.

It came to Brooklyn on the steamship Santa Maria. It was in the ship's strong box under heavy guard. Armed men and armored trucks met it at the pier and transferred it a couple of miles to a bank.

TARIFF ATTACK
BY BLOC MADE
ON TWO FRONTSCharge Unfairness to Farm
Industry—Get Data on
Corporation Profits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A two-fold attack is being directed by the Democratic-Progressive opposition against the tariff bill.

While their star orators are assailing the measure in the daily debates on the Senate floor they are also submitting lists of individuals and corporations who would benefit by the proposed tariff measure to the Republican authors of the bill and, under the provisions of a resolution the opposite coalition succeeded in putting through, are demanding information as to the income tax returns, earnings and other fiscal information of these parties.

One list of 200 such corporations has already been submitted to Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, by the Democrats and another list of about the same length of individuals is being prepared. Under the Senate resolution Mr. Smoot has to send the names to the Treasury, which in turn is required to furnish the desired data. Later, the

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

French Deny Rumors of Replacement
of Troops to Take Place of British

COBLENZ, Ger. (AP)—Exaggerated reports of French intentions to re-occupy Wiesbaden as soon as British troops have been evacuated, were explicitly denied by the French chief delegate, M. Noel, speaking in the name of Director Tirard of the Interallied Commission, in an interview in the Berlin Tageblatt.

It was declared that replacement of the British occupying forces by French troops had not been considered, and that only a small guard will be maintained at Wiesbaden for protection of the Interallied Commission, which will make its headquarters there. The purpose of the guard is to protect the commission from the possible repetition of provocative incidents such as occurred in Wiesbaden in the early days of the occupation.

French evacuation in the second Rhineland occupied zone has officially started, said M. Noel. He denied another rumor circulating in the Rhineland to the effect that the French are strengthening their forces in the third zone in connection with the evacuation of the second.

"Not a single French soldier will be transferred from the left to the right bank of the Rhine," said the French official. All French troops leaving the second zone will return to French garrison posts or be disbanded.

The 39th French Artillery has been designated as the first regiment to be evacuated from Coblenz, to be followed by 151st and 23rd Infantry units. The 39th will return to their homes after long service in the Rhineland. The exodus has already begun with the departure of the first shipments of horses and munitions to France.

FEDERAL BOARD
IS PROPOSED TO
AID AIR TRAFFICBody Similar to I. C. C. Out-
lined at National Aerial
Conference

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A proposal for the formation of a governmental body similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to regulate air transportation, was submitted to the National Air Traffic Conference by E. P. Halliburton, president of the Southwest Air Fast Express.

The air transport executive suggested that the conference go on record as favoring some effective form of regulation of air passenger express, freight and mail transport, and then provide Congress with the necessary data to obtain legislation.

Mr. Halliburton urged that the Interstate Commerce Commission Act itself be amended to cover regulation of the air lines, or that other suitable legislation be enacted "that will serve to protect the commercial air transport lines, the traveling, the shipping and investing public, and encourage and facilitate the development of air transportation in all of its phases and ramifications."

The proposal caused a stir among representatives of the leading air transport companies attending the conference, most of whom have held out staunchly against federal regulation.

Mr. Halliburton said the lack of regulation of passenger fares on air lines had resulted in marked discrimination between localities in the matter of rates. On lines in the Southwest, he added, it is possible to have passengers on one plane who paid fares varying as much as from 8.2 cents to 13 cents a mile, depending on the destination.

"A true mileage basis predicated on the proper level is in our opinion the correct principle of air transport ratemaking," he continued. "It is economically unsound and may yet prove to be illegal for air lines to discriminate against persons and localities in their rates, and as soon as they are subjected to proper regulation, situations of that kind will disappear."

Discussing the transport of air mail, Mr. Halliburton argued that

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FRANCE'S ARMY
TO BE RECAST
BY END OF 1930Period of Service to Be Re-
duced to One Year—Civil-
ians as Specialists

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—France's new army, entirely reorganized, will be ready by the end of 1930.

This assumes that the disarmament conference does not make changes in the French plan. A year ago the Government understood that both Britain and the United States had abandoned opposition to the French conception of a national army, that is to say, an army composed theoretically of all French citizens within certain age limits. Obviously if the subject is brought up again at Geneva, modification may become necessary.

But for the moment it is important to observe that military organizations are in process of complete renovation. In the first place, period of active service is reduced to one year. Afterward young men pass into the reserves. The new army will be greatly diminished. It is regarded as an organ of instruction.

Colonial Army Strengthened

A permanent personnel of specialists, many of them civilians, has been established, and thus the army has been relieved of functions which do not properly belong to it. The newly formed Republican guard is charged with the duty of maintaining order in the interior.

The colonial army is strengthened by north African and overseas elements. These troops are destined to be employed outside of France in events such as recently arose in Morocco and Syria again arise.

The metropolitan army is divided into 20 territorial regions with machinery for mobilization, instruction, recruitment and industrial drafting. These divisions would be first in the field in the event of war.

Figures show that there is a French professional army of 106,000 men, but 60,000 are needed for training colonial forces. Normal annual contingent of conscripts is 240,000. Only 180,000 are available for active service at home.

Comparison With Germany

Moreover it must be remembered that young conscripts are called up every half year and therefore at any given moment only 90,000 of them have received more than six months' training. General Debeney, chief of the French general staff, estimates that immediate fighting force available is in round figures 140,000.

Evidently from a military viewpoint these numbers are regarded as totally insufficient. The German army is composed of 100,000 professionals enlisted for 12 years, reinforced by 150,000 "security police." These highly trained men could instantly become the nucleus of a larger army.

The point of this comparison is not to suggest any likelihood of Franco-German hostilities, but simply to contribute timely information to the disarmament controversy. It is generally assumed that while Germany is disarmed, the French maintain enormous armies.

But the French argument, for what it is worth, is that Germany, with its professional army, is by no means defenseless while France with its national army to which it is traditionally attached, believing that defense is the duty of all, does not truly possess for home service large, efficiently trained contingent.

It was this proposal, it is authoritatively understood, which cleared the atmosphere of serious issues between the two countries and decided Mr. MacDonald to make his visit to Washington.

In view of the fact that Great Britain has made enormous concessions in cruiser tonnage, coming down from the level of 450,000 tons insisted at the unsuccessful Geneva conference, and that both Mr. Hoover

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CRUISER RATIO
FIXED EXCEPT
FOR 15,000 TONSAnglo-American Accord Ac-
cepted as Certain in
Official CirclesFRANCE AND JAPAN
DEFEND SUBMARINESRevision of 'Freedom of the
Seas' Favored in Section
of British Press

With the differences between Great Britain and the United States on naval accord narrowed to a question of but three cruisers and 15,000 tonnage, opinion in London and Washington is most hopeful that nothing can now block a general disarmament conference of these two powers, Japan, France and Italy.

Emphasis is laid in the British statement on the world significance attached to the agreement between the two English-speaking nations, and sections of the British press comment favorably on a revision of the concepts of "freedom of the seas."

France is reorganizing its army on the assumption that a disarmament conference will make no change necessary in its plans, but apprehension is expressed over the British-American attitude toward tutelage or abolition of submarines.

Japan is watching developments carefully and is reported likely to insist on a higher ratio of cruisers and battleships. But everywhere the feeling is that limitation of armament is on the move.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—After months of chiefly conjectural information a clear insight is now available of the basis formulated by President Hoover and the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on which to negotiate the sole issue that stands between them for a naval accord—cruiser parity.

Authoritative statements from the White House and Downing Street disclose the proposed cruiser formula. The difference between the two governments is inconsequential, a fact that was emphasized both here and in London.

The cruiser tonnage figures as made known disclose that on the basis of the proposals of the two governments there is less of a discrepancy between them than was expected. It had been authoritatively indicated that the British asked for 340,000 tons in this type of vessel, the United States confining its demands to around 305,000 tons. The British superiority in tonnage was to be balanced by an American superiority in the heavier type of cruiser that the latter held essential for its needs.

Readjustment of Types

According to official data now available, the British proposal is for 339,000 tons of cruisers, in the form of 15 10,000-ton eight-inch ships and 35 7,000-ton six-inch vessels. The United States is asking for 315,000 tons of cruisers, to be made up of 21 of 10,000 tons and 15 of 7,000 tons.

The issue between the two countries arises from the fact that Great Britain is urging that the United States limit its cruiser tonnage to one around 300,000 tons. If this British level is accepted by the United States it would mean that a readjustment would have to be made by the latter in the number of heavy and light cruisers.

The actual difference in tonnage between the proposals of the two countries is only 15,000 tons, but the tonnage difference is not the real crux of the issue. That centers in the type of cruiser, whether equipped with heavy eight-inch guns or lighter six-inch, a preponderance of the former of which is desired by the United States.

If the British figure of 300,000 tons is accepted, it will mean that instead of 21 10,000-ton cruisers the United States will have to drop three of these ships and substitute for them the lighter type of cruisers, so that instead of a cruiser fleet as the United States proposes of 21 large and 15 lighter ships, the United States would have a cruiser establishment of 18 large and an equal number of the lighter craft totaling slightly more than 300,000 tons.

The United States has at present 70,000 tons of the 7,000-ton cruisers of the class of the Omaha, which carries six-inch guns. It also has built and is building 80,000 tons of the 10,000-ton eight-inch cruisers, and Congress has authorized 15 more of this class of ship, which would make a total, if allowed to be brought to completion, of 230,000 tons of these great cruisers and a total of 310,000 tons for the entire category.

Navy Board Considers

Mr. Hoover, with the concurrence of the general navy board, in his offer to Mr. MacDonald proposed to drop two of the authorized 15 big cruisers and add in their place five of the lighter ships, thus in giving up 20,000 tons in two big cruisers the United States proposes 35,000 tons of smaller ships, thereby increasing its total cruiser tonnage from an authorized 310,000 tons to 315,000 tons.

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VERMONT ERECTS
BUILDING ON
STATES' AVENUEDedication at Springfield
Attended by Coolidge and
Wife and the Governor

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Vermont building, with its six massive columns of native granite symbolic of the "Green Mountain" state, has just been dedicated here with Calvin and Mrs. John E. Weeks sharing in the exercises which were a feature of the Eastern States Exposition.

The Vermont building is the third to be completed in the exposition's "Avenue of States." Maine and Massachusetts have erected structures there and a committee from New Hampshire is at present considering a site for a building representing their State.

In dedicating his state's building, Mr. Weeks stressed the standing of the commonwealth in the field of agriculture and emphasized its great natural beauty. Prominent among the exhibits in the building are those depicting the production of granite and slate which Mr. Weeks characterized as especially fitting representations of the state's quarried wealth.

Mr. Coolidge had been invited to speak, but declined.

In addressing the luncheon meeting in the Massachusetts building, William B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture for New Jersey, said that the State hoped soon to acquire a lot on the grounds on which to add its building to those of other states. New Hampshire is to have its own building next year.

In the industrial arts building is being staged the first Eastern States Wool Show, under the joint auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture and the Sheep and Wool Growers Association of Massachusetts. Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture are here to judge the exhibits by growers in this and other states. It is to be an annual event and is expected to be a profitable means of stimulating wool growing in the East, applying

lessons furnished by the Chicago and Pacific Coast livestock international shows.

New plans for bringing high grade sheep into New England are under discussion. F. P. Washburn, Commissioner of Agriculture for Maine, has informed leading wool growers in his State that his department will be an agent in getting such animals, as farmers have expressed a desire to purchase them but find it difficult to obtain sheep meeting requisite standards. Agricultural officials of other states are being consulted and proposals are being received from Ohio and states farther west. Mr. Washburn thinks as many as 5,000 blooded sheep can be placed with Maine breeders, and he believes the project will be fulfilled by another spring, at the latest. Other New England states are evincing interest in the plan.

CRUISER RATIO
FIXED EXCEPT
FOR 15,000 TONS

(Continued from Page 1)

and Mr. MacDonald are determined to leave nothing undone to bring about a general naval agreement, a question of three cruisers out of a total combatant tonnage for each fleet of 1,200,000 tons, it is declared here, can be solved.

World Effects Emphasized
in British Statement
on Naval Negotiation

BY EDWIN FROM MONITOR HERALD

LONDON.—The British statement of the position reached in Anglo-American naval discussions is regarded here as differing from what has already appeared in the United States chiefly in the world significance it attaches to the agreement now practically reached between the two great English-speaking nations. The narrow margin of difference still remaining between British and American naval experts as to what constitutes parity, which both sides are now prepared to accept, is looked upon as one that should automatically settle itself at the five-power conference now expected to be held in London next January.

Since, in view of Britain's decision in no case to build against the United States, the only question remaining is what effect any addition to the quota agreed upon for the American navy may have upon building programs adopted by other world powers, which Whitehall still con-

siders necessary to take into account in setting the minimum for its own requirements.

The fact that the British Admiralty expresses itself entirely satisfied that the Empire's requirements are adequately met in the proposals elaborated by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover, Charles G. Dawes, and the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, is a welcome feature of the latest announcement.

Restriction of Submarines

The crucial point now is whether the other three naval powers concerned, Japan, France and Italy, will be prepared to join in a general agreement embodying Anglo-American proposals. It is not forgotten here that during the Washington conference of 1921 France and Italy were unable to agree that the ratio then applied to capital ships should be extended to cruisers and destroyers nor to the British proposal to abolish submarines.

With the support of the United States now available, it is hoped something may be done to restrict the use of the undersea weapon, even if total abolition should be still unattainable. It is believed, however, that even if general agreement is impracticable at the forthcoming conference, it will still be possible for British-American naval requirements to be governed by the proposals now published unless some other nation launches into an extensive building program.

The reason for this hope is the fact—as stressed in the official statements—that British cruiser requirements are not based on those of the United States but on the actual strength needed to protect the British Empire's trade routes, having in view the existing navies of countries other than the United States.

Newspaper comments are uniformly favorable, the only word of caution being in an editorial in the Morning Post which concludes: "The fundamental truth is this—that danger of war is not removed by measuring weapons but only by a conciliatory spirit and by plucking out from the heart of man those envies, hatreds, desires, needs and ambitions which lie at the root of trouble."

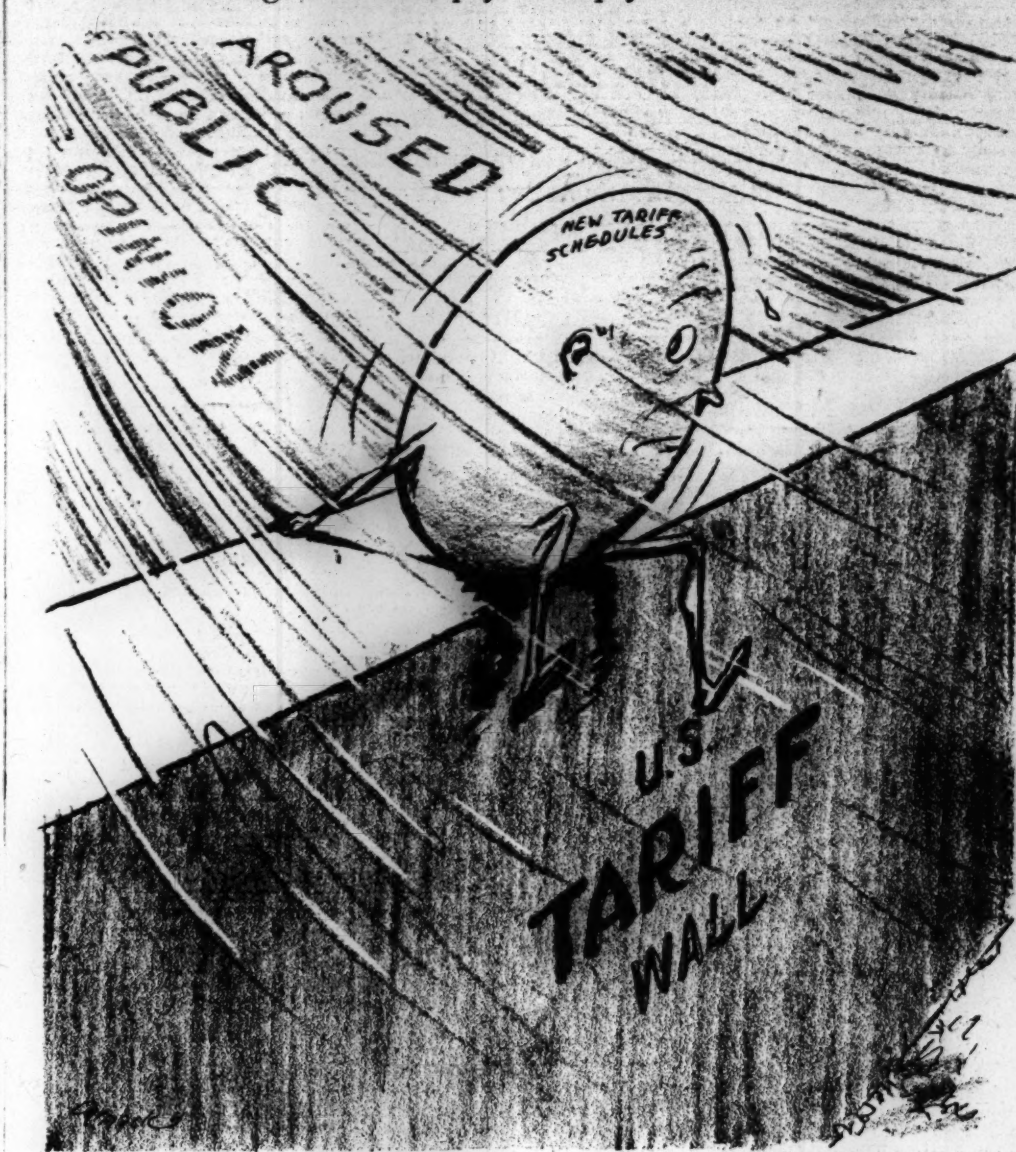
Pacific Area Involved

The Times stresses the fact that it may be impossible to arrive at a final settlement of the slight differences still remaining between Britain and the United States "until a general conference of the five powers as a message from our Tokyo correspondent indicates actual solution of the problem may depend to some extent on the attitude adopted by Japan which vitally affects the naval problem of the Pacific."

The Manchester Guardian says it is "inconceivable" that a difference of opinion about eight-inch gun cruisers with a total tonnage of 15,000 should not prove easily soluble "with negotiations in the hands of men as determined to reach an agreement as Ramsay MacDonald and President Hoover."

It adds: "The outstanding problem which still makes for ill-will between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States is the doctrine of freedom of the seas, an out-of-date theory which Britain was able to impose on other nations when Britannia still ruled the waves alone. With that cause of ill-will gone, we

How Long Can Humpty Dumpty Sit on This Wall?



may feel the English-speaking peoples have turned their back upon the slope that leads to war and are on the high ground beyond, which is peace."

The Daily Herald, government organ, says: "There may be other difficulties ahead. Nobody realizes more clearly than Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover that the two countries alone cannot solve the problem, and the conference will have to take into account the views not only of London and Washington, but also Paris, Rome and Tokyo."

"But the greatest obstacle to agreement, in the past has been failure of the British and American Governments to agree to any schedule which could be regarded as establishing parity between the differing requirements of the two countries. And that obstacle now has almost vanished."

Contentious Elements Removed

The visit of Mr. MacDonald to Washington, however, is now regarded as relieved of all contentious elements. Topics alike in the conversations with President Hoover and, also, afterward with W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, during the flying visit the British Prime Minister will make to the Dominion before re-embarking for England will not be controversial but how to make co-operation between the Old World and the New more effective for the mutual benefit of all.

A suggestion that is receiving much attention here is that of extending the entire Atlantic "undefended frontier"—a system that has worked successfully for more than a century along the 3,000 miles of the United States-Canadian border. Another is to see how long the Paris Pact for the Renunciation of War can be applied to remove the "freedom of the seas" question from among those that could under any conceivable circumstances arise.

The Sunday Observer, for example, says: "Let the Prime Minister an-

nounce what is obviously advantageous for us and would be immensely popular in the United States—dismantling the remaining British fortification, small as it is, facing the North American coast and Panama Canal. The old naval status of Bermuda and Jamaica is useless and obsolete for imperial purposes, yet it irritates suspicious elements on the other side. Let the good gesture be made on our initiative."

Meanwhile significance is attached to the fact that on the day which has seen official British announcement of what is practically consummation of an Anglo-American naval agreement has also been publication of a decision by Cammell Laird Company, one of Britain's oldest steel firms, to close its "Cyclops" works at Sheffield, where armaments, especially steel armor plates for warships, were at one time made. The closure takes effect at the end of next week, between 677 and 700 workers being affected.

Tokyo Economists Favor
Stop on Naval Building
on Account of Finances

TOKYO (AP)—Publication in London of an authoritative outline of the present status of the Anglo-American cruiser negotiations has focused Japanese attention on the difference in the maximums for Great Britain and the United States respectively and the suggested American 8-inch gun cruiser strength.

Responsible officials declined to comment on this point, but it was strongly indicated in high official quarters that Japan considers this the crux of her limitation problem. Japan is likely to insist that the

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American strength be considered the standard by which Japan's relative strength in 8-inch gun cruisers would be determined, and also that Japan be allotted 70 per cent instead of the present 60 per cent now prevailing in the battleship class.

If the British maximum of 144,000 tons were the standard, it would not be necessary for Japan to build beyond its present program, which would give it 108,400 tons of eight-inch gun cruisers before 1932, including four of the Furutaka class of 7,100 tons each and eight of the Nachi class of 10,000 tons each; four of which have been completed.

If Japan insists on 70 per cent of the American tonnage, this would mean 20,000-ton cruisers beyond the present program should the United States be limited to 18, and four should the United States be limited to 21.

It was authoritatively indicated that in order to gain this point, Japan was ready to scrap a portion of her present \$8,000 tons of smaller modern cruisers. Japan is opposed to the abolition or drastic reduction of submarines.

In circles outside of the navy there is a strong general desire to avoid further cruiser construction because of the present financial stringency and consequently there was disappointment in the cruiser maximums as outlined in London. On the other hand the Associated Press was reliably informed that naval leaders would gladly accept maximums permitting Japan to build two of the four cruisers of the projected program made public last month.

French Oppose Movement
to Eliminate Submarines

PARIS (AP)—Certain sections of French public opinion have become alarmed over the attitude taken in the Anglo-American naval conversations toward submarines, which both England and America are considered willing to eliminate.

French naval experts have generally asserted that under-water craft were essential to French defense, and certain newspapers have seized upon what they call the "campaign against submarines" as symptomatic of "a combination against France."

In circles close to naval authorities, it is admitted that France is unlikely to accede to any measure eliminating submarines.

But in authoritative quarters, the general attitude is, "Let us see what happens at the conference." For these quarters the pourparlers at London and Washington are simply a question of ironing out differences between the two nations which have hitherto been farthest apart in their conception of the naval reduction problem.

MORE WORK, MORE PAY.
REPORTED FOR AUGUST

WASHINGTON (AP)—Employment increased 1.1 per cent in August, compared with July, and pay roll totals increased 3.9 per cent. In making this announcement, the Labor Department said the statistics were based on reports from 32,912 establishments employing 3,103,131 persons whose combined earnings in one week were \$138,531,196.

Every group covered by the report showed a gain in employment except retail trade, which reported a decline of one-tenth of one per cent.

Latin-American Republics Show
Improving Economic Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

In 1927-8 had a very satisfactory increase of revenues, resulting in a surplus instead of the usual deficit. And the favorable outlook continues. In Nicaragua, in spite of political disturbances, the year 1927-8 showed a surplus, and if peace is maintained, similar results should continue. Salvador since 1924 has had an income averaging more than the expenditures though the last two years have shown deficits. Costa Rica has reported good surpluses since 1922, and promises to do so again in 1929. Taken as a whole then, current revenues and expenditures in Central America are not in an unsatisfactory relation, and there is no reason to expect that this may not continue to be the case.

After the currency and the budget the greatest financial concern of Central American administrations is the status of their public debts. All the republics have had painful experience with the loans floated abroad. The temptation has often been when revenues have not met expenditures to let the payments on the foreign debts lapse, a practice which has increased these obligations from year to year to the disadvantage of both borrowers and lenders. Even Costa Rica, between 1874 and 1911, was in default on her foreign debt payments in 37 years and Honduras made no payments from 1873 to 1927-8.

Debt Payments Made

The gradual advance toward stable conditions and better public credit is well reflected in the developments in the debt now owed abroad. The figures are seldom complete, and in some cases there are outstanding claims which, when settled, will change the totals, but the general trend is clear.

Honduras was until recently so far in debt that there was no possibility of her ever being able to work her way out. She owed an amount variously calculated, but exceeding \$154,000,000, at the time a readjustment with her creditors was made. Since 1927 she has been paying semiannual installments of \$100,000 on a debt reduced by agreement to \$6,000,000, and there is no reason to believe that she cannot continue to meet these obligations.

In none of the other republics have foreign obligations been as serious as in Honduras. Nicaragua, in 1917, owed a consolidated debt totaling some \$22,000,000, but under the arrangement for the collection of the customs duties by American officers, an outstanding foreign debt had been reduced to only \$3,957,000 in March, 1928.

Guatemala and Costa Rica have made good progress in paying off their foreign borrowings. The former had, in 1913, foreign loans totaling over \$11,500,000. They now amount to about \$8,500,000, not including, however, two new issues to pay for debts to the two chief railways.

Peace Is Required

The position of Salvador is a contrast to that of the other four republics in that her debt is much greater than in 1913. The change is due to a loan of about \$21,000,000 made in

September, 1923, to take up old debts, furnish money for paying the chief claims, and for building trunk-line highways. These latter are expenditures to increase the economic strength of the country. Even with this new addition, the debt is not heavy when it is remembered that since 1910 the public revenue has doubled. The outstanding obligations at the end of 1923 were about \$19,200,000.

These obligations are so small in comparison to those carried by stronger countries that they often appear to foreigners to be insignificant. They are of great importance to small and undeveloped countries such as the Central American republics but in none is the burden overwhelming or even one which gives cause for serious concern. They can be easily carried now, and more easily carried in the future as economic conditions improve under the more orderly governments which now seem to be coming into control.

For the continued financial recuperation of Central American republics and for the prosperity of their people the great prerequisite is peace, peace within their own borders and peace with their neighbors. If this can be assured better government should be possible, local industries should continue to develop, and public income to increase. The way may thus be opened to greater public improvements through command of new capital, foreign or domestic, and a standard of life far higher than the common people of the republics have heretofore known.

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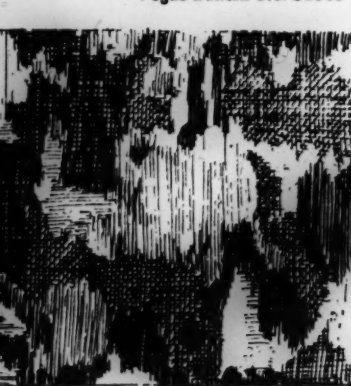
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LEAGUE DEBATES KELLOGG PACT AND COVENANT

Efforts Made to Bring Two
Instruments Into Closer
Harmony

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor.
GENEVA.—Sir Cecil Hurst, Great Britain, explained at the sitting of the committee on constitutional questions of the League of Nations Assembly, why he proposed no change in Articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant of the League of Nations for a change in Article 19 he said might stir up all kinds of feuds, while it was better not to touch Article 20 at present.

Viscount Cecil urged that a decision on the British amendments should be reached at the present Assembly if possible. But if it was impossible he urged that a small subcommittee should be appointed as recommended in the Peruvian proposal to consider what changes were necessary to bring the covenant into harmony with the Kellogg pact.

Thus article 12 paragraph 4 is to be amended in such a way that the Council is given full discretion to propose what steps shall be taken to give effect to an award of decision which members of the League of Nations fail to carry out. And in article 15, the obligation is laid on the League if the Council fails to reach unanimous report to take such action as it considers necessary apart from an appeal to war. These changes will, if accepted, greatly strengthen the Covenant against war by bringing it into line as Sir Cecil Hurst said with the Kellogg pact.

Nothing could be more significant than these suggested changes in the Covenant of the League of Nations. The determination of Great Britain to force the pace at Geneva. The present proceedings are the first step in the outlay of war by the League of Nations, for if its members accept the obligation in no case to resort to war, they will break the Covenant by doing so. This would mean that war which is in order under the Covenant and is still possible and legitimate will be a crime against the League of Nations.

GENEVA (AP).—Announcement is made that Peru and Nicaragua have joined the World Court, making the total number of members 54. Signatures to the protocol looking toward American accession to the Court have reached a total of 39.

A British proposal which in effect reopens the question of trained army reserves in considering the basis for general disarmament, met further delay in the disarmament committee and will scarcely be presented to that body before Sept. 18. There was no indication over night that any developments had arisen to avoid the expected conflict in the committee growing out of energetic opposition by the French delegation. The British purpose and the French

determination apparently were unchanged. The committee meanwhile struggled with the details of a scheme for giving financial assistance to any nation the victim of aggression, or the threat of aggression. Here, too, there seemed a stiff conflict of attitude as between the French and British. They differed with regard to the procedure of the League Council, when there is a threat of war. A subcommittee which is seeking to conciliate the diverging ideas is understood to have been unable thus far to find an acceptable compromise.

Croatian Leaders Protest to League

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor.
SOFIA.—The significance of the fight from Yugoslavia several days ago of two prominent Croatian leaders, August Koshutich and George Kurnevitch, has been revealed here by the announcement they had established cordial relations with the Macedonian National Committee in Bulgaria. Mr. Koshutich is the son-in-law of Stefan Raditch and is one of the most prominent men in the all-Macedonian Croat Peasant Party, while Mr. Kurnevitch is its secretary and the authorized spokesman for the Croat people.

For months these bitter opponents of Serbian hegemony and of the present dictatorship have maintained that all Croatia is in a state of "spiritual revolt" against Belgrade, and the fact that now, after eluding the Serbian police and fleeing from the country they have not only protested against the régime to the League of Nations and other international bodies but also established cordial relations with the Macedonians in Bulgaria, who are actually carrying on a revolution against Serbia, shows that for a large number of Croats reconciliation with Serbia under existing conditions is impossible.

The dictatorship seems to have widened instead of narrowed the gap between Serbia and Croatia and it is also noteworthy that in Serbia itself constant clandestine action against the dictatorship exists, and that the noted leader, Svetozar Pribitchevitch, though a Serb himself is becoming ever a more implacable antagonist of Belgrade domination.

THIS 'SAMSON' HOLDS TWO PLANES BY TAIL

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J. (AP).—William Schaeffer, professional strong man, plied his strength against two airplanes at Teterboro air field and was victorious.

Ropes were attached to the tails of the planes, each of which was equipped with a 220 h. p. motor. Schaeffer grasped the ropes and the motors were started. One of the airplanes got away slightly ahead of the other and the strong man was dragged about four feet. When the second plane started, however, a balance was effected and Schaeffer kept both machines from moving.

Chicago Wheat Pit Does Rushing Trade in Stocks on First Day of New Business

CHICAGO.—The total volume of business in stocks during the inaugural session in security trading on the Chicago Board of Trade exceeded the fondest hopes of the officials of the exchange, 65,975 shares being dealt in, about 20 different issues dividing the attention of a throng of grain brokers.

The opening was a scene of enthusiasm. The going was followed by cheering by a thousand or more grain men and many visitors. Flashlights beamed as photographers recorded the events. Samuel P. Arnot, president, and John C. Wood, vice-president of the Board of Trade, made the first transaction, following which was a general rush to make trades. Commission houses were well supplied with orders, while grain brokers were anxious to start in operations on securities.

During the first hour the volume of sales were 11,500 shares and the business kept up with unabated interest during the five hours of trading. At all of the stock posts where trading was conducted there was a big crowd

HOOVER REFORM ENTERS FIELD OF ENGINEERING

Assistants to Supervise Waterway Developments—
Brown Named Chief

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
WASHINGTON.—With his announcement that he had elevated Col. Lytle Brown of the Army Engineer Corps to be chief of the Engineers with the rank of brigadier-general, President Hoover also made known that he is initiating a new policy in the administration of governmental engineering projects.

He proposes to appoint individual executive engineers with the titles of assistant chief engineers for each of the three great waterway development programs he has visualized. These men will direct their jobs "on location," according to the President's plans. They will be selected from the ablest of Engineering Corps men.

The three assistants will be assigned to the following projects: one for the Mississippi River flood control work, a second for work of developing the great system of tributaries, and the third will have the task of developing the St. Lawrence waterway system when that is authorized. Mr. Hoover proposes to press for early consummation of this last enterprise as soon as he is less occupied with naval disarmament.

In appointing General Brown as the successor to Lieut. General Edgar Jadwin, recently retired, the President chose his chief of engineers from among the younger group of corps colonels. General Brown was named only after months of careful inquiry into the record of the available officers in the Engineering Corps. He has a brilliant military and engineering record. He is a graduate of West Point, class of '94. He directed much construction and numerous surveys in the Philippine Islands, was with General Pershing in the Mexican expeditionary force in 1916, and during the World War was chief of the plans division of the Inspector General Division. Later he was in charge of the building of Wilson Dam, in Alabama. In 1921 he was instructor of the general service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and later assistant commandant of the Army War College in Washington.

FEDERAL BOARD IS PROPOSED TO AID AIR TRAFFIC

(Continued from Page 1)
mail should be routed over any responsible line available that would expedite delivery, regardless of the existing contract lines.

Discouragement of governmental regulation was urged by William P. MacCracken, assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics. The railroad, he told the air executives, were not placed under governmental

regulation until after 75 years of existence when "pernicious practices made it necessary." "The new air industry," he said, "should regulate itself as far as possible and keep out of governmental control because any group of government officers no matter how great their ability and sincerity cannot sit in judgment upon the needs of the air industry as can the industry itself."

An indication of the desire of leaders of industry to do their own regulating was given with the announcement of the appointment of 10 committees, each assigned to consider a separate phase of air transportation.

Amelia Earhart, transatlantic flier and the only woman given an appointment, was named head of the group to discuss ticket sales and so-called "blackout" methods and their relation to increased traffic. Miss Earhart is assistant general traffic manager of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.

Herbert Hoover Jr., son of the President, was made chairman of the committee to study radio and communication problems. He is radio expert for the Western Air Express.

Methods of handling through-line traffic, reduction of cost of air travel, development of more adequate airports and equipment, definition of the legal responsibility of the transport operator, determination of transport planes' status, common or private carriers, reduction of insurance rates on passengers and planes and the setting up of a code of "general conditions" which would be adhered to by all air lines were problems assigned for committee action.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The aspiring and heavily capitalized air transport industry of the United States, while not yet making a profit from its passenger traffic, has "paved the way for future gains" and is on the doorstep of financial stability, one of its authorities assured the National Air Traffic Conference here.

"Air express will be the big thing for the future, just as air mail has already paid its profit to offset the losses in starting passenger service," C. W. H. Smith, general traffic manager of Western Air Express, said enthusiastically. The most important step toward the profitable operation of overhead passenger service this year, Mr. Smith explained, was the establishment of air-rail routes for travelers and business men to whom time was valuable, and who constitute the most dependable class of air patrons. Dawn-to-dusk by air and night by Pullman car is a transport service now offered by five companies. Mr. Smith predicted that night air passenger travel soon will be feasible and would mark another step toward profitable operation.

Great Merger on Way
ST. LOUIS (AP)—John A. Love, chairman of the Board of Allied Aviation Industries, Inc., and member of the investment banking firm of Love, Bryan & Co., said here that negotiations were under way for the consolidation of one American, two French and one or two British aviation companies, with combined assets of \$7,000,000, with a holding company in control. He declined to discuss the identity of the companies involved.

NATIONS FAVOR LIMITATION OF NOXIOUS DRUGS

Resolution at Geneva Urges
Drastic Action to Cur-
tail the Traffic

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor.
GENEVA.—"Back to Limitation." That was the upshot of the discussion of the fifth commission of the Assembly when Philip Baker, a British delegate, proposed a resolution for a conference of the "governments of the countries in which morphine, heroine or cocaine are manufactured on the possibility of arriving at an agreement as to the total amount of each of those drugs to be manufactured annually, and as to the quota of that amount to be manufactured annually by each of those countries."

Furthermore Mr. Baker recommended that "the Advisory Committee should continue its studies of the question, more particularly with reference to the steps that would be necessary in the event of factories being established in countries not at present manufacturing the drugs."

He made the last proposal because, as he pointed out, the capitalists engaged in this devilish traffic "might transfer their factories to other countries. Mr. Baker considered that there was no ground for pessimism as regards the work of the Advisory Committee."

It had not been a failure in his view, but had done the necessary preparatory work which would enable the committee to obtain on a large scale practical results. For this purpose, he added, courage and vision was needed to take the necessary vital steps without delay to limit the manufacture of dangerous drugs to the amounts required for medical and similar purposes.

Mr. Baker explained that he had been encouraged to propose a conference of manufacturing governments owing to the favorable attitude of Italian, French, Venezuelan,

Japanese and Dutch delegations, which had all welcomed the strict limitation of manufacture. He particularly emphasized the importance of the decision of the French government to issue a decree to limit manufacture.

But national limitation, added Mr. Baker, could not be effective without an international agreement. It was therefore urgent that the governments of manufacturing countries should confer together concerning the amount which each should manufacture. The Assembly, he said, must not break up without definite instructions being given to the Council for devising an acceptable scheme of limitation which would eventually be submitted to the governments for their acceptance. If they refused, it would be for the governments to say why.

American opinion would be very interested in the strong stand which the British Government has now taken on limitation. It had always favored that course, but felt itself compelled, in view of the attitude of other governments, to adopt more indirect methods.

These methods are now universally recognized to have produced one effective result. The extent of the seizures in the illicit traffic have proved the impossibility of dealing with the problem by half measures.

Count von Bernstorff suggested at the same time a conference of police authorities to devise the best methods for the suppression of the illicit traffic by police co-operation. This should prove a valuable aid to a strict limitation. Illicit postal traffic in drugs must also be suppressed by co-operation between the postal authorities, and the British delegation has recommended that every state member of the League should give its postal officials power to open any suspected postal matter, while exercising strict supervision over the postal correspondence of the Far East. Today may be considered a red-letter day in the long-drawn-out discussions on the opium problem at Geneva.

DRY LAW PASSED AS IDEAL ACT, SAYS SHEPPARD

Texas Senator Declares 18th
Amendment Was Not
Result of Haste

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
WASHINGTON.—Passage of the prohibition amendment by the Senate was the "deliberate consummation of an ideal," and not the result of haste and confusion, Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, declared, correcting on the floor of the Senate an article in a weekly magazine purporting to be the history of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Assailing misleading headlines, that "not an outburst of idealism, but the pressure of more important war measures and the cunning humor of a political boss, Boies Penrose, gave the dry their chance," Mr. Sheppard declared that in his judgment adoption of the amendment which he introduced was not influenced by any serious extent by the fact that war was on and war measures were in the making.

"The writer attaches a significance out of all due proportion to the Penrose incident," Mr. Sheppard continued. "It expedited action, but the Eighteenth Amendment would have soon come without it."

"When Senator Penrose asked me to accept an amendment limiting the pendency of the prohibition amendment before the states to six years, he said that if I would, he would make no objection to a unanimous consent for a time for a vote upon the

resolution," Mr. Sheppard added. "To obtain unanimous consent was the crucial difficulty which confronted me in the management of the measure on the Senate floor. I accepted the Penrose proposal because I felt that the amendment would be ratified long before the six years had expired. That a vote could have been secured at a subsequent session and that ratification would promptly have followed no one familiar with the colossal strength prohibition had attained could reasonably doubt."

To assert that Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League was solely responsible for the amendment, Mr. Sheppard termed a distinct error. "There, are," he said, "no evasions, no subtleties, no tricks in the Eighteenth Amendment. It developed into its final form by a process of readjustment and change, reflecting the doubt and effort and enthusiasm of forces which came to represent an invincible and militant majority of the American people. To call it the result of the efforts of any one individual is to credit him with superhuman qualities and to transcend the farthest boundaries of reality."

"It took nearly four years and four different measures to get the resolution for the Eighteenth Amendment through the Senate and a decided majority of the senators believed it would be ratified. There was no joke about it, no haste and no confusion. It was the deliberate consummation of an ideal," Mr. Sheppard concluded.

WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The 48th annual convention of the New England Water Works Association opened today with reports of officers and committee chairmen. Two hundred delegates had registered with as many more expected by night. Among those attending the four-day convention are Edward Aquirre, chief engineer of the hydraulic department, bureau of public works, Chile.

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LUX Toilet Soap Bar 8c	Puffed Wheat 2 Pkgs. 25c
FAIRY SOAP Bar 4c	Eating Apples Fancy 3 Lbs. 25c
JELLO All Flavors 3 Pkgs. 25c	Sweet Potatoes 8 Lbs. 25c

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PAYLESS PAYDAY FACES COUNTY, CHICAGO TAXLESS

4000 Officials Must Pay for
Groceries Without Help
of Salary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A payless payday has overtaken the Cook County Government here.

Some 4000 employees, including the county judges, will have to pay for their groceries by some other means than their usual checks. The pre-arranged plan is that Chicago has collected no taxes this year.

For the first time in its history Chicago is going to skip a tax day this year. It seems virtually inevitable that it will be lost in 1929 but not forgotten. There will be two tax days next year. Taxes which normally would have been paid last spring will then be paid for collection along with the taxes due in 1930.

Chicagoans would have liked to pay their taxes this year as usual but they could not. No tax bills were sent them. The reason was that the making of assessments was being put on a sound basis. It looked like a handy job when it was started, but it turned out to be a bigger undertaking than expected. Politicians interested in retaining the old system, it is charged, delayed the making of the new assessment.

Heretofore one form of political favoritism was to lower a man's tax assessment, which meant, of course, cutting his taxes. It was almost impossible for a taxpayer to find out what his neighbor was paying. Hence tax-hiking was a simple way of bestowing favors. Aside from that, no uniformity prevailed over the city as to standards of assessment. Some parts of the city paid more.

The new assessment is designed to put the entire city on the same basis. If any taxpayer's assessment is therefore altered, a record must be made of the reason so his neighbor can find out if he wants to. The blind, tricky system of years past seems almost on the verge of the discard.

In the interim the county board is faced with a payroll every two weeks of approximately \$400,000. The banks may step in to help the county out.

Already the county has borrowed as much as it can by law. The usual revenue for the Cook County government from taxes is \$1,000,000 a year. The banks have loaned 75 per cent of this on tax anticipation warrants. Ordinarily the county would have the other 25 per cent in the treasury.

But the county has spent \$1,250,000 on the making of the reassess-

ment, and it has lost besides \$1,400,000 in various revenues, such as penalties on taxes which usually it would have collected. This is nearly a quarter of its normal tax income, reports J. L. Jacobs, county efficiency engineer.

Some relief may come in November, if the voters approve a referendum to reimburse the county for the \$2,600,000 it advanced or lost in connection with reassessment. Then the county can borrow money at 75 per cent of this sum at once and pay itself back out of a tax of 6 cents on the \$100 assessed valuation levied for the purpose. The new fiscal year opens with December. That will terminate the financial difficulties of 1929.

From a long time point of view political custom is credited with the underlying causes for the county board's plight. The patronage system and employment without service have contributed to building up expenditures. Its present emergency is regarded as not without its possibilities of benefit, if it serves to check extravagance in departments where it has prevailed.

One Endurance Ship Still Up; One Down

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The record-seeking monoplane, Buffalo Evening News, pushed on Tuesday toward completion of six full days in the air. At 1:12 p. m., daylight saving time, the plane reached the 144-hour mark.

Jack Little and Merle A. Miltup, pilots, through messages brought down by the refueling plane, expressed themselves as more certain than ever that they would surpass the St. Louis Robin's sustained flight record of 420 hours 21 minutes 9 seconds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The Indianapolis Flamingo plane, attempting a new world's endurance record, was forced down Sept. 17 at 6:20 a. m. when it became lost in a fog and ran out of gasoline. The plane had been in the air 78 hours and 35 minutes when it landed, undamaged, near Knightstown, 35 miles east of Indianapolis.

WOMEN LAWYERS ELECT NATIONAL PRESIDENT

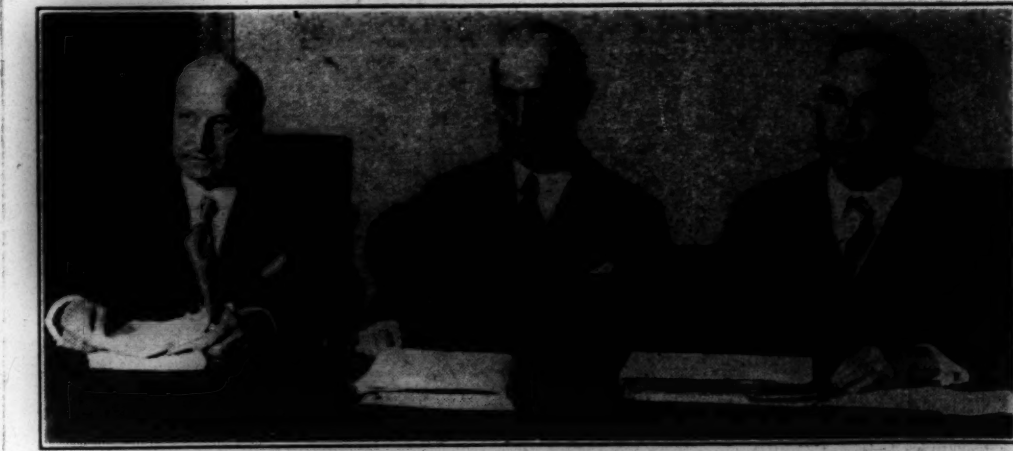
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Mrs. Olive S. Gabriel, of New York, one of the most prominent women lawyers of the country, was elected president of the National Association of Women Lawyers at the organization's sixth annual meeting just held here. She succeeds Miss Katherine Pike, of Washington, D. C., who declined reelection.

Other officers named were Mrs. Margaret J. Carns, Lincoln, Neb., vice-president; Miss Mamie de Sales Larsh, Indianapolis, Ind., treasurer; Miss Grace I. Rohleder, Washington, D. C., corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Marion Good Lewis, of New York, recording secretary.

EQUITABLE TRUST CO. IN \$800,000,000 MERGER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The \$800,000,000 merger of the Seaboard National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company has just become effective. It will retain the name and charter of the Equitable Trust Company of New York. Arthur W. Loasby, president of the Equitable Trust Company, will

Testing the Quality of Naval Publicity



Members of the Senate Subcommittee Appointed to Investigate the Activities of William B. Shearer, "Naval Expert," at the 1927 Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva. Left to Right—Senators Henry J. Allen, Kansas; Samuel M. Shortridge, California; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas.

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agriculture by both parties in the last campaign, that farm products were inadequately provided for and that what increases were proposed in farm rates would be more than offset by raises in industrial levels.

Mr. Borah's speech emphasized the dissatisfaction of the western and northwestern farm state Senators with the bill. Earlier, Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, announced he would confer with other Senators from the Northwest over the treatment accorded lumber, shingles, logs, wool, manganese, fruits and nuts in the bill.

"This bill," said Mr. Borah, "is executed in justice to the agricultural interests. Some of us believe the time is at hand when agriculture must take a stand if it is to benefit from the protective tariff system."

Citing statistics showing growing profits of manufacturing industries in recent years, imports of manufactured goods less than 4 per cent of domestic production or practically stationary since enactment of existing tariff law in 1922, and exports of such commodities greater last year than in the last decade, Borah said further increases in industrial rates were unnecessary.

Read Refunds Measure

He agreed the farmers got all they asked in the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922, but those representing them, he said, made the mistake of acquiescing at the same time to increases in industrial levels. The "disparity" between agriculture and industry resulting from that bill, he argued, would be continued by the pending measure.

"With industrial profits increasing, with exports increasing and imports decreasing," Mr. Borah continued, "we have on the other hand, the constantly falling income and profits of agriculture."

He placed the earnings of the steel industry for the first six months of 1929 at 80 per cent above the corresponding period of 1928 and said:

"Senators, this is the condition of an industry which has asked and is receiving additional protection in this bill."

Rising in defense of the bill, Mr. Reed said anyone who worked on a tariff bill must expect some criticism, but it was time to call a halt when that complaint dealt primarily with generalities and few specific causes.

"We hear an abundance of sneers," he said. "Pretended conversations are recited indicating callousness on our part toward the farmer."

"I want to assure the Senator," he asserted, looking at Mr. Borah, "that no Republican pledge has been forgotten in this bill."

EXPERT, ONCE EMIGRANT, RETURNS TO AID RUSSIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Leon S. Moisseff, designer of Manhattan Bridge and consulting engineer to the Port of New York, is going back to Russia for the first time since he left that country 38 years ago as a boy emigrant. He will advise the Soviet Union on its bridge building program in connection with its five-year \$3,000,000,000 railroad program.

The massive span to be built across the Volga River at Nizhni Novgorod will be one of the projects to be studied by Mr. Moisseff, who will also visit Riga. He will return to the United States in November.

Borah Demands Changes

As spokesman for the Republican independent group, Mr. Borah, told the Senate the measure was far out of line with the pledges made to

Florists Who Enable Thousands to Say It by Wire Meet in Boston

Delivery Association Opens 20th Annual Convention
Wednesday—Advance Forces Engage in
Sight-Seeing and Golf

Short of telegraphing themselves to Boston, hundreds of members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association were availing themselves of every sort of transportation means to reach the city for the twentieth anniversary meeting of the association which opens formally tomorrow at the Hotel Statler.

Today the men who had arrived scattered to play golf or (in minor numbers) to "sight-see." The women—and a third of the registration of upward of 1000 at noon were women—had a lunch of their own at the Statler. Business sessions begin tomorrow.

Miss Rachael Butterworth, a co-partner with her brother in "Butterworth's," at Framingham, Mass., which is the pioneer firm of orchid growers in the United States, was hostess for the lunch.

Miss Butterworth is one of the few women in the United States born, as you might say, into the flower industry. Her father, James Butterworth, a Scotsman who believed with all he had in the commercializing of orchids, spent three weeks peddling the first orchids ever offered commercially in Boston before he found a buyer. His greenhouse at Framingham is the longest-built greenhouse in the United States. It still stands, adjoining its subsequent additions.

Commercial orchid culture in the United States bears the undiminished imprint of James Butterworth's early experiences.

Miss Butterworth was asked to what extent the flower industry had been engaged in by women, and while she couldn't set a definite percentage, she said there was a large one, perhaps as large as a third. There were women who held their own as wholesalers with any of the men; of course, you would expect women to have a gift for the retail selling of flowers, considering the important part decorative arrangement and selection plays in it.

"The history of the flower industry is one of the most interesting in the history of American economics. The advent of women into it has been comparatively recent, and it has been gradual. If you have any doubt that they have made a respected place for themselves in it, I wish you'd just stand near the registration desk for a bit and listen to the way the men greet women as they register."

The meeting of this association in Boston on the twentieth anniversary of its establishment brings into relief certain facts about the system which enables you to sit at your telephone and telegraph flowers practically anywhere in the world.

Twenty years ago it was impossible to telegraph flowers from place to place; that is, with any degree of certainty; there was an occasional haphazard attempt to do something of the kind but it was not a sure way. So, in 1909, 53 florists got to-

gether and formed an association for this very purpose; now there are 4500 members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association in the United States, Canada, and 43 other countries.

Last year the American public alone spent \$7,975,093.42 to "say it with flowers" by telegraph. This figure represents the impulse of 1,504,211 persons who depended upon members of the association to care for flower orders they wished

FEDERAL HELP TO AGRICULTURE WIDE AND VARIED

Farm Loans, Irrigation, Rural Education Numbered Among Benefits

Farm problems that affect city dwellers as well as farmers are interestingly set forth in six interpretative articles on modern rural conditions written for *The Christian Science Monitor* by the secretary of the American Country Life Association and editor of *Rural America*. This is the fourth of the series.

By BENSON V. LANDIS

In 1796 George Washington recommended the establishment of a national clearing house upon agricultural practices. During the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, the present Federal Department of Agriculture was established. Today the United States Department of Agriculture is a very large federal agency, with many bureaus, and there are at least ten other federal agencies which render important services for rural life.

Since 1921 at least 15 important national agricultural laws have been enacted. Yet the agricultural press and the farm leaders are very much divided in their opinions as to what certain federal services should be. Let us get a glimpse of what the Federal Government does, what some of the important laws have been, and see why a controversy over national policy in agriculture is still with us. The enterprises of the Federal Department of Agriculture are so far flung that we can mention only a few. The department has furnished some of the most romantic as well as the most useful of the world's "hunger fighters," discoverers and experimenters in food. The department spends for what it calls regular work about \$47,000,000 a year, divided as follows: For research, 22.6 per cent; for extension, 5.1 per cent; for regulatory work, 21.3 per cent; for service work, 31.9 per cent; for other matters, 19.1 per cent. The present secretary says that in the simplest terms the function of the department is to assemble and disseminate information, but that is involved in both processes.

A Study in Trends

The simplest way to become acquainted with the department's work is to read *What's New in Agriculture*, a feature of the last few editions of the *Yearbook of Agriculture*.

Here one finds well illustrated reports of the workers of the department, for example, trends in the apple industry; trends in bankruptcies among farmers; the activities among the 600,000 boys and girls club members which get federal services; the ultra-valuable crop reports, for example, those upon "intention to plant," fire losses on farms, the reasons for fires, means of prevention and protection, the dusting and spraying of crops by airplane, calendar reform; our comparatively unknown "back to the land" movement.

The department has rendered invaluable aid in introducing new crops. It goes to the end of the earth to improve insect control, to improve plant and animal breeding, to assemble and interpret marketing data. Its extension service, financed by federal, state and local funds, is literally trying to carry information to the last man on the last farm.

There are now about 2400 county agricultural agents, about 1000 home demonstration agents and a smaller number of boys and girls club workers. These are the men and women who are well informed upon farm, home and community practices. They must also know where to get special information, and in every state are specialists upon whom they may call. This entire system of rural service from Washington through state and local programs varies greatly.

The United States Department of Agriculture also spends over \$90,000,000 annually for construction of federal-aid roads; the states and local governments also pay part of their cost. Not a little of the progress in road building in all parts of the country is due to the federal subsidies administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, which also has responsibility for the enforcement of numerous federal laws.

Federal Laws in Operation

We have probably had more important national agricultural legislation during the past 20 years than during our entire previous history. Some of these laws set up agencies which operate independently from the Department of Agriculture, while others simply add to its functions.

It was a federal law of 1861 which gave to each of the states lands that were sold for the accumulation of funds to establish our land grant, or agricultural, colleges. It was a federal law of 1863, which resulted in the homestead policy, the era of free land, the tremendous population movements westward, the great expansion of our agricultural production, and some of the disastrous economic results for agriculture between 1870 and 1900. It was a federal law that made possible the establishment of the agricultural experiment stations at all of the agricultural colleges.

Prior to the war we established the vast extension service previously described, and the federal land banks. But it is after the war that the real process of agricultural legislation begins. Farm marketing co-operatives were given official recognition and status by the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922. The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 set up the intermediate credit banks. Packers, stockyards and exchanges have been given new regulations. A division of co-operative marketing was created.

The Purnell Act of 1925 appropriated additional funds to agricultural colleges and experiment stations for research in social organization, home economics, marketing and the like. On June 15, 1929, President Hoover signed the Agricultural Marketing Act, passed by the special session of Congress, establishing the

Federal Farm Board, in which there is, of course, general interest at the present time.

Other Agencies at Work

Federal agencies, in addition to the Department of Agriculture, have shouldered a number of rural responsibilities. For example: The Federal Farm Loan Board has supervised since 1916 the lending of over \$2,000,000,000 through the Federal land banks, the joint-stock banks and the intermediate credit banks.

The Reclamation Service has reclaimed and irrigated much land and established farm communities. At present there is controversy as to whether the reclaiming of land should be postponed or discounted, because of claims that new farm land is not needed.

The rural education division of the Bureau of Education is a center for extensive information about our rural schools. It also is of service to rural educators in all parts of the country. The Children's Bureau has issued a series of important studies of rural child labor and of child care and rural social agencies.

The Federal Trade Commission has made extensive investigations of grain marketing, co-operative marketing, co-operation in foreign countries, profits and prices of bread and wheat.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education makes grants toward the salaries of teachers of agriculture and home economics in high schools and also for other forms of vocational instruction in rural communities.

Special commissions and conferences have also done commendable work. Presidents Coolidge and Harding both called non-partisan national agricultural conferences. A Congressional commission of inquiry reported in 1921 and 1922, and another commission in 1922. Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life reported in 1909.

How Federal Farm Board Helps

At this writing the public interest in the newest agency is very great. The Federal Farm Board represents a powerful outstretched hand to farm co-operatives. The members of the board are all recognized as able and experienced. It seems probable that this board will have many opportunities to do things for agriculture.

The new Federal Farm Board is a marketing agency, not a general farm agency, as some persons suppose. It has powers to give advice and assistance and to make loans to co-operative marketing agencies directly or to stabilization corporations which the co-operatives may create. The stabilization corporations will be controlled altogether by co-operatives. They will probably be created in order to handle surpluses of certain commodities. In a word, the purpose of the board's operations may perhaps be stabilization, through the promotion of more orderly marketing.

But the statement of policy in the act is very broad, and much will depend upon what the board chooses to emphasize. A great deal will also depend upon the extent to which co-operatives themselves make requests for the board's help.

A reading of the act discloses no new principle of government aid to agriculture. The Federal Government has been helping co-operatives to hold crops from the market for more favorable conditions through the facilities of the intermediate credit banks. The Farm Board will, however, enable the Federal Government to render this kind of service more systematically and extensively.

We must also recognize that the Agricultural Marketing Act became a law with little popular support from the farm districts. The National Grange opposed it consistently. Many farm leaders were passive. A canvass of the editorial opinion of 30 representative agricultural papers disclosed little enthusiasm in regard to the measure. If rural opinion can be summed up at all, it seems to be that the Farm Board promises to make a contribution, and that it should have a fair trial.

Need for Statesmanship

There are those who believe that the establishment of the Federal Farm Board will mark the beginning of the development of a national agricultural policy. That remains to be demonstrated. What seems certain is that the controversy over farm relief will be with us for a considerable time, due to divisions among agricultural leaders as to the sort of legislation and agencies still needed. There seems to be a good deal of opinion that the farm problem cannot be solved without legislation, but there is wide disagreement as to the types that will accomplish the most.

Prof. John Black of Harvard University has just written a book, "Agricultural Reform in the United States" (New York, McGraw-Hill). It presents a dispassionate analysis of Federal policy in regard to agriculture, with the conclusion that, though the Federal Government has done much, it has done more to encourage agricultural forces, in spite of the fact that agriculture is a peculiar industry which really requires more government help than other industries.

Dr. Black's conclusions deserve careful scrutiny by urban and rural leaders who wish to participate in the development of a rational, comprehensive—and I hope non-partisan—agricultural policy so much needed. The restoration of agriculture to a greater proportion of the national income will require statesmanship of the highest order.

NEW YORK ACQUIRES ART COLLECTION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has just acquired a rare collection of 100 Chinese figures, all but three of which are in cloisonné enamel. They are the gift of Edward G. Kennedy, art collector. In announcing the gift, Dr. Edward Robinson, director of the museum, said that only two other groups in this country are as large, and no collection in the United States surpasses it in quality.

Several of the cloisonné pieces were said to be six centuries old and were attributed by art collectors to the Wan Li period. Another is of the Kang Hsi period, figure of the Tibetan reformer, Ts'o-K'a-Pa, who lived in the late fourteenth century. Included in the collection is a bowl said to be one of the best examples of Chinese cloisonné art, having as its motif the "source of existence."

Children's Garden City, Scotland, Begun by William Quarrier 1878

Today, After Over Half Century of Growth, It Shelters 1500 Boys and Girls, Living Contented Lives in Attractively Planned Cottage Homes Near Glasgow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABOUT 10 miles from the busy west-coast port of Greenock, and half an hour's run by train from Glasgow, lies the Garden City, which owes its inception to William Quarrier. The city is a place of modern houses and in wide green fields, intersected with broad, flower-bordered avenues, and having as their central point, a beautiful church, which on Sundays and Wednesdays holds an audience of more than 1000 people. At certain hours of the day the city, as in the prophet's vision of restored Jerusalem, is seen to be "full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof." They are the successors of nearly 2000 children who, in the year 1878, have played and lived and learned here. For the name of this city is the Orphan Homes of Scotland.

William Quarrier, founder of the Orphan Homes, was born at Greenock 100 years ago—Sept. 29, 1829. His father was a ship's carpenter, and one of his long voyages he did not return. Hardship faced the widow and her little family. Work for her was not constant, and a night lived long in little William's memory. He was born at 35 hours of age, his mother bearing a lamp post in the High Street and looked wistfully at the busy, well-dressed passers-by, not one of whom regarded him. He was then 7 years old.

For Little Boys Like Me

Why did that night live so long in memory? Not because of its hardship, but because of a sudden change which came to the child-heart that night, and later grew into resolve. "When I am big," he thought, "I should like to do something for little boys like me."

Children in those days were early put to work, and before he was five years old, William was helping his mother to support the family. Work was found for him in a pin factory.

After a few months of this, he obtained more progressive work as an apprentice to a shoemaker. His older associates in the workshop were given to much smoking and drinking, but young Quarrier was not tempted by their habits; in all his life he neither drank nor smoked. At 16 he was a competent journeyman shoemaker, and had a new employer, Mrs. Hunter, a large-hearted, good woman, who took an interest in the hard-working lad, and invited him to go to church with her on Sundays. This was for him the beginning of a new era; within and without "all things became new."

He was soon able to maintain his mother in comfort; at 23 he had a boothshop of his own; and at 27 he married one who through many years helped him in all his work and aspirations—Isabella Hunter, daughter of his former employer. Great gratitude filled his heart, but the seed-thought which had come to him 20 years before seemed no nearer blossoming into action. But he was cherishing it, unknown to the world.

Quarrier had been a few years married, was extending his business, and had four children of his own, when a sister, who was early left a widow, passed on, leaving three children. These three little orphans were at once received into his family, and with increased expenditure, the realization of his hopes seemed, to human eyes, more remote than ever.

Started Boys' Brigades

In 1864, he made his first public endeavor to help city waifs by the promotion of industrial boys' brigades—a shoemaking brigade, a needle-making brigade. Interest was taken in the boys who were assisted, taught and guided, and many city men readily helped Mr. Quarrier in these new efforts. Such enterprises were quite novel at that time. But all he learned through these organizations only confirmed him in his view of the great need for a home which could take such children at an earlier age and place them in a morally healthy environment. To Miss Macpherson, founder of the Children's Home in London and a pioneer in the child emigration movement.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ruby Graham, Hobart, Ind.
Mrs. Frieda Glick, Hobart, Ind.
Mrs. John M. Reilly, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Frederick P. Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret E. Taylor, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. W. Evans, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ida B. Grooms, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. W. H. Harwood, Liverpool, Eng.
Mrs. J. W. Harwood, Liverpool, Eng.
Mrs. Fred Koger, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Fred Koger, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. William Wolcott, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Ethelinda Wolcott, Bridgeport, Conn.

Miss Ruth A. Morgan, Evanston, Ill.
Miss Marion L. Beaman, Evanston, Ill.
Miss Phyllis Egan, Glasgow, Scotland.
Mrs. L. A. Koehler, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elsie Koehler, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gladys L. Davis, Waltham, Mass.
Miss Margaret E. Shaw, West Medford, Mass.
Miss Dorothy E. Morick, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. Anna M. Compston, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Constantine Chioy, Brooklyn, Mass.
Arthur J. Winkler, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Pauline E. Winkler, St. Louis, Mo.
Shirley Adelle Winkler, St. Louis, Mo.
Arthur James Winkler, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Miss A. Mabel Colby, Haverhill, Mass.
Miss Isabel P. Hunting, Swarthmore, Pa.
Mrs. William E. Walter, Swarthmore, Pa.

Miss Mary L. Luther, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Laura A. Webster, La Porte, Ind.
Mrs. Lillian C. Lewis, La Porte, Ind.
Louise Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y.
Mrs. C. O. Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y.
Miss L. G. Winch, Rochester, Eng.
Mrs. J. G. Winch, Rochester, Eng.
Mrs. H. E. Hanson, Oswego, Ill.
Mrs. Anna E. Housworth, Peoria, Ill.
Miss Elvira Housworth, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. H. Zorge, Sioux City, Ia.
Mrs. J. H. Zorge, Sioux City, Ia.

Mrs. Julia K. Foley, San Gabriel, Calif.
Mrs. M. M. Marks, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Marie A. Weller, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Belle Hutz, Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Norma A. Dunn, Silver Lake Village, O.
S. S. Cox, Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Mrs. Emma Frances Legge, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Frank R. Benson, Newport News, Va.
Mrs. W. T. Eubank, Newport News, Va.

United States Lines in competition with the Hamburg-American Line. Five vessels comprising the passenger line, carrying east of the United States, which will arrive at the port of New York, will leave the Greenock, Glasgow, Liverpool, Republic, America, President Roosevelt and President Harding. The last vessel, Republic of the West, which has operated between New York, Greenock and Southampton, and no change is contemplated in this schedule until the two new vessels which are to be built to operate with the Republican service, when it is reported, there will be the port of call in France, instead of Cherbourg.

The change is understood to be due to port facilities and traffic advantages.

Wet-Plank Democrat Seeks Steele's Toga

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Robert C. W. Ramspeck of Decatur has been nominated to succeed the late Leafie Jasper Steele from the Fifth Georgia Congressional District, defeating Mrs. George Brown, first woman to run for Congress in this State, the only other candidate, Hooper Alexander, outstanding anti-Smith Democratic leader in the presidential election, who opposed Mr. Ramspeck as an independent candidate in the special election, set for Oct. 2, by Gov. L. G. Hardaway.

Mr. Alexander had planned entering the race in the Democratic primary, but was unwilling to sign the pledge which required all candidates entering the primary to subscribe to an oath of allegiance to the Democratic Party and to put themselves on record as supporting the principles of the party as enunciated by the Houston convention platform.

Mr. Alexander, who was formerly United States Attorney, is a Representative from DeKalb County in the State Legislature, having been elected in the face of bitter opposition because of his support of Mr. Hoover in the presidential election.

He is an outstanding and pioneer Prohibitionist in the State and section, doing much to carry Georgia into the dry column long before the national law was enacted. Mr. Ramspeck is also a Representative in the State General Assembly from DeKalb, and a leading attorney prominent in political, civic and church activities.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT PLANNED FOR MEXICO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SEATTLE, Wash. (P)—Plan for settlement of 15,000 German immigrants on 350,000 acres of land near Acapulco, on the west coast of Mexico, was announced here by Charles M. Thomsen, Seattle capitalist, president of the German-Mexican Company, owners of the land. The company, incorporated under Washington laws, is planned as a \$12,500,000 concern. Thomsen said about 800 families, comprising 3000 persons, already have advised the company of their intention to migrate from Germany to the company's holdings.

"I would seek unto God, and unto God would I commit my cause," has been the keynote of Quarrier's work from its beginning. There is no advertising; no appeals for subscriptions are made; they have not been needed. Only, year by year, a "Narrative of Facts" is published, more interesting to read than any novel, and a source of much heartening.

In this narrative extracts are given from the letters of those who during the year have sent gifts to support the family of over 1500 children. Many of these are from boys and girls, now grown up and in good positions, who once lived in the homes. From all parts of the world contributions come.

SCHEDULE CHANGED FOR ATLANTIC SHIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States Lines will discontinue its calls at Bremen, substituting Hamburg therefor, effective in December, it is announced here. The shift leaves the North German Lloyd Line as the only company operating between New York and Bremen, and places the

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY Times, This Week, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30. Eyes, 8:30. First time in America—2 months in London.

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EVERY EVENING, 8:20. Last 7 times.

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Journey's End by R. E. Sheriff.

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Elasticity Asked for Schools

Where Young Workers Are Taught

Educational Head Shows Where Legislators and Employers May Co-operate in Improving Continuation Schools to Meet Modern Requirements

Elastic continuation school laws, permitting the various communities to choose between an extension of the present four-hour weekly system and the proposed half-time program, are recommended by Robert O. Small, head of the continuation school division of the State Department of Education, who has placed his views before the recess commission of the Massachusetts State Legislature.

It has been apparent for some time, said Mr. Small, that the present minimum school requirement is inadequate. This requires children who choose to leave school at the age of 14 to take a four-hour weekly course at a continuation school for two more years.

The present laws leave Massachusetts well behind most of the other states, especially the southern states, which are beginning to develop industrially, he said, and hopelessly behind such countries as France and Germany where technical school education has been drafted to the support of industry to an unprecedented degree. Massachusetts must act, he said, if she is not to be outdistanced in industrial competition by the states and countries which have educated their workers more thoroughly.

It was first proposed to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 15. Opposition to this measure was so acute that the alternative of making greater use of the continuation school has been generally accepted as more practical and is now under

consideration by a commission of the State Legislature with a view towards shaping suitable legislation. "The question is," said Mr. Small, "does society need a better educated group of young children than it now gets by allowing them to leave school at the completion of only sixth grade work? The interests of society demand that we have a more intelligent body of young workers. But as they can learn much from experience in the world the dual method of education, by the continuation school and the world, is an advantage to society in general and the child in particular."

"Those who leave school at 14," he continued, "are a peculiar and a particular group. They cannot be legislated back into the regular schools without completely upsetting and disorganizing them. They must be handled in some special type of school."

The contention, which has been heard that employers will refuse to give work to children if there is any extension of the present continuation school system is, in the opinion of Mr. Small, quite groundless. Employers have no difficulty, he pointed out, in running factories with two or three shifts. There is no reason, therefore, why they can't establish shifts for continuation school children.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

An Enthusiast With Vision

AT St. George, Staten Island, N. Y., facing New York Harbor and looking out to sea, where in bygone days the old ships under full sail scudded out to other lands, stands a branch of the New York Public Library. It is not too long a distance from the picturesque home of retired sailors, known as Sailors' Snug Harbor, for the old salts with their sturdy sea legs to pay it a visit from time to time, and so it is particularly appropriate that in this building there should be a unique and distinguished department, the Sea Room.

It was developed through the vision and enthusiasm of Mrs. Irma Horak Erath, head of the St. George Branch and of extension work on Staten Island.

Some four years ago she was confronted with a handful of sea literature, and suddenly there came to her the conception of a Sea Room in this most appropriate of settings. It has grown in the short intervening time into a circulating collection of over 1000 volumes, some of which are very rare. Out of many one notes a few, such as "The Voyage of the United States Exploring Squadron, 1859," "Captain Parry's Voyages," "From the Forecastle to the Cabin," by Samuel Samuels (now out of print), the valuable work of Commodore G. S. Nares on Seaman's life; several books by E. K. Chatterton, one of them on Old Sea Prints, not generally to be found in circulating libraries; F. A. Magoun's "Frigate Ships," published by the Marine Research Society, Salem, Mass.; "Eight Bells," Sailors' Snug Harbor yarns by one of the "Snugs," and several of the Hakluyt Voyages, "Select Narratives of the Elizabethan Seamen to America."

These few titles will indicate the variety of books to be found in this room. The collection includes also sea romances, sea songs, biographies and technical works, such as the valuable "Charts, Coast Pilots, Tide

Tables and Current Tables," issued by the United States Hydrographic Office, and "Utmark's Guide to the U. S. Local Inspection Examination for Master or Mates of Ocean-Going Steam and Sailing Ships." Sea history is here in all its tumult, with tales of the clipper ships, of whalers, of pirates, of great sea fighters. One recalls Masefield's lines:

The fine keen bows of the stately clipper steering
Toward the lone Northern Star and the
fair ports of home.

"If I want a thing very much," said Mrs. Erath to the writer, "I somehow get it." And she told of visualizing for this beautiful and valuable department the model of an old sailing ship which should announce from the top of a bookcase the purpose of the department. She spoke of this desire to a friend and the next day arrived a splendid model of a square-rigger. "Her Majesty's Ship, Celia," of Uphill. This came from the catalogued marine collection of Max Williams. Mrs. Erath has also acquired as a loan the model of a three-masted bark, the "Normandie." This model is of solid mahogany ivory trimmed and is of great value. It is lent by Captain Baskille. The importance of the room is further enhanced by an interesting print of the first American clipper, "Ann McKim," owned by Isaac McKim, and built for the Chilean trade. This picture was given to the Sea Room by a great-grandson of the builder, Mr. Williamson, of Baltimore. Miss Carolyn Mase, a marine painter, has also temporarily contributed several of her own sea canvases, which bring into the library the color and the rhythm of the ocean.

"What a fine touch," exclaimed Mrs. Erath one day, "some old ship lanterns would give. Think of having at the doorway a port and a starboard light!" The idea took the fancy of a friend, and almost at once she brought over two rare old lanterns belonging to her husband, a sea captain, now absent, which are to hang there till he claims them.

As the writer wandered about the room she could see in her kindled imagination mariners of all sorts, their ships scudding before the wind, or wrestling with wild storms, or fighting pirates—those picturesque monsters of an era which recorded nothing by camera or radio, and who are perpetuated, therefore, only in such printed romances as line the weighty shelves of this department.

To students and research workers this circulating collection gathered by Mrs. Erath may be of such real value that its existence should be widely known. She has performed that most valuable of services, conceived an important idea and given it serviceable form. To make good dreams come true, is to increase the spiritual wealth of communities.

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THE HOME FORUM

Nationalist and Internationalist

"WE MUST not look to Shakespeare for any political or social philosophy. In knowledge of human character we accord him supremacy, but he lived before the days of searching inquiry into the complex ways of human groups. He appears to have accepted the simple conventional views of government by monarchy which was little more than disguised feudalism. We certainly cannot expect him to have thought ahead of his own time about theories of nationalism and internationalism."

Such is the usual view of Shakespeare's horizon expressed or implied in enlightened criticism. And in general the view is correct. He was concerned with the individual man and woman working out their destinies as human beings and not as social or political units. His views of the state for the most part are traditional and conservative. But in one great play he has transcended the limitations of tradition and of the outlook enjoyed by his most far-seeing contemporaries. In "Henry the Fifth," the climax of the English chronicle plays, he divided some of Britain's deepest national problems and caught some vision of that international friendship which, for the first time in history, our own age seems to be seriously considering.

Such is not the usual view of Shakespeare's greatest drama of English patriotism. Parts of it appear frankly chauvinistic, appealing openly to the grosser elements of national vanity. It is a play concerned principally with the invasion of France by England and the complete triumph of British arms at Agincourt in 1415. All of the heroic qualities of the English and the corresponding defects of the French Shakespeare exploits to the full. Yet a number of the characters and several long scenes do not advance the military triumph in the least. Nor do they make any contribution to the dramatic progress of the play. They merely enrich the picture. They illustrate elements in national and international relations which the dramatist deliberately invents and introduces. That he was fully conscious of their meaning I do not contend, but some half-realized purpose must have inspired him.

It is no mere coincidence that he should have expressly selected four officers in the English army to represent the four national elements of the entire British people. There is Gower the Englishman, Fluellen the Welshman, Macmorris the Irishman and Jamy the Scotchman. In no other way could he have so happily pictured the complex and enthusiastic unity of the nation in the common cause against France as to show these often conflicting national groups working in the friendliest harmony. Scene two of the third act portrays the four officers discussing some controversial points in warfare with a mutual tolerance and intimacy not always displayed by the peoples to which they respectively belong. To accentuate their national characters

Shakespeare has them speak in accents flavored by their several dialects. In the higher relief therefore does their amity appear. The nature of their association may be illustrated in a part of that scene in which the four officers are talking together. As Fluellen and Gower are discussing the campaign in which they are engaged they see Macmorris and Jamy approaching. Fluellen remarks:

"Captain Jamy is a marvellous famous gentleman, that is certain; and of great expedition and knowledge in th'ancient wars."

After the Scotchman and Irishman have exchanged greetings with their English and Welsh comrades, Fluellen asks in his characteristic fashion, "Captain Macmorris, I beseech you now, will you outface me, look you, a few disputations with you, as partly touching or concerning the disciplines of the war, the Roman wars, in the way of argument, look you, and friendly communication."

To which Jamy replies, "It shall be very good, gud faith, gud captains both; and I shall quit you with gud leve, as I may pick occasion; that shall I, marry."

Something more than theory emerges from such a scene. It is a practical and living demonstration of co-operation among the four races of Britain. Shakespeare was actually aware of the strife which had through centuries sprung from the rejection of what we now call national minorities. And he seized the opportunity, so far as I know for the first time in English literature, of representing through the powerful medium of the stage the possibilities of a harmony which was usually regarded as next to impossible. Dramatically negligible, even useless, as the scene may be, it takes on a meaning still important for the welfare of Britain.

Far better known than this episode are the scenes in which the king fraternizes with the common soldiers and ponders the whole relation between sovereign and subjects. Here again the long scenes devoted to this portrayal are dramatically costly. Coming in the fourth and fifth acts when the drama should move with steady and striking action to the end, they seem to defy the laws of a swiftly moving plot. But Shakespeare is not to be denied. Mere action cannot wait while an English king shows himself the friend of all his men and a monarch discovers with amazed humility the heavy responsibility which he bears for the lives and fortunes of the humblest citizen. Seen on the night before Agincourt passing in disguise among the tents of his soldiers and discovering their most frankly spoken thoughts and speaking their language.

See him return to his own tent reflecting upon what he has heard them express of their resigned courage and acceptance of whatever fortune may befall them on the morrow. It is the glory of Shakespeare to express the best in the most benighted and enlightened kingly rule. And it is this belief which he embodied in the regal person of Henry the Fifth.

It was not enough, however, for him to lift conception of British nationalism to new heights. After the victory at Agincourt he pictures the model treatment of the vanquished. Instead of arrogant dictation of terms and coercion of the conquered, he makes King Henry adopt the most conciliatory measures in arranging the terms of peace with the French. At the grand council between the two monarchs and their immediate advisers, Henry exclaims:

"Peace to this meeting, therefore we are met!
Unto our brother France, and to our sister,
Health and fair time of day; joy and good wishes
To our most fair and princely cousin, Katharine;
And, as a branch and member of this royalty,
By whom this great assembly is contrived,
We do salute you, Duke of Burgundy;
And, princes French, and peers,
health to you all!"

In an atmosphere such as this we are not surprised to find there is no bargaining over the articles of peace. Rather does the king insist that the fair Katharine is the "capital demand." Everyone knows the famous scene in which he wins the Princess. In such an international royal marriage there is of course nothing new. But Shakespeare has invested it with a spirit of true international friendship which, only recently, we have set up as an ideal. When the French king gives his daughter to Henry, he voices the fervent prayer:

"That the contending kingdoms
Of France and England, whose very
shores look pale
With envy of each other's happiness,
May cease their hatred, and this
dear conjunction
Plant neighbourhood and Christian-
like accord
In their sweet bosoms."

To which Queen Isabel adds the hope,

"That English may as French,
French Englishmen,
Receive each other."

Coming at the very end of the play, this scene has the place of honor. We cannot mistake the emphasis which Shakespeare lays upon this climax. In the mere action, such an outcome may be only conventional. In the light of the tone which pervades the whole drama, it is the harbinger of a new day in international relations. Intensely national in its action and attitude, "Henry the Fifth" at the same time shows its author in some measure at least to be a prophet of the spirit of civility and good will which should actuate the dealings between nations. No more than any man of his time could he consider seriously a world without war. But he had clearly conceived the ideal which should make a generous peace. Even then we have something to learn in nurturing the spirit of true internationalism from the most ardently national of English plays.

From "A Mendocino Memory"

I took the trail; the fields were yet asleep;
I saw the last star hurrying to its deep—
Saw the shy wood-folk starting from their rest
In many a crannied rock and leafy nest.

A bold, tail-flashing squirrel in a fir,
Restless as fire, set all the boughs astir;
A jay in dandy blue, swung out a fine
First fleeing sally from a sugar-pine.

A flight of hill, and then a deep ravine
Hung with madrone boughs—the
quail's demesne;
A quick turn in the road, a winged whirr.

And there he came with fluted whispering,
The captain of the chaparral, the king
With nodding plume, with circumstance and stir,
And step of Carthaginian conqueror!

I climbed the canyon to a river-head,
And looking backward saw a splendor spread
Miles beyond miles, of every kindly hue
And trembling tint the looms of

A flower-pome as of the dying day,
A splendor where a god might take his way.

And farther on the wide plains under me
I watched the light-foot winds of morning go
Soft shading over wheat-fields far and free,
To keep their old appointment with the sea

And farther yet, dim in the distant glow,
Hung on the east a line of ghostly snow.

—From "Lincoln and Other Poems,"
by EDWIN MARKHAM.

Bermuda's Quarry Gardens

First of all in beauty and interest we must speak of the Quarry Gardens. Unique as charming Bermuda herself are her quarry gardens. Against a background of walls, weather-grayed to tints of stone, of platinum, and the darker, taupe, are the living, growing things composing the lovely ensemble which marks the contents of these charmingly effective enclosures, as yet a new experiment in the landscape gardening of Bermuda.

And the quarries? They are very prosaic cuts in the stone hillside from which, by painstaking hands, have been cut the blocks of native stone of which the island's houses are built. Very often one's own land can provide the material for the home. More often these are on unworked land or by the wayside. The walls have been left just as the saw cut them, irregularly flat-faced, leaving jagged edges for the wild things to cling to. Some of these quarries have been standing for several generations, until one day some mortar with more than common foresight realized that these unsightly corners of one's property might be made joyous forever.

The most spectacular and extensive of Bermuda's quarry gardens are those of "Southlands" in Warwick parish. From the turquoise, flame-crested waters of the South Shore the slopes of "Southlands" are a vista of a cedar-wooded land, over the formal rose garden, gorgeous when we see it on a gentle springlike day in the latter part of January, with its many-hued blooms, past the low-lying Bermuda house, over terraces after terrace of the quarry gardens, they wander to the highest ridge where we can look across the shining waters of the Great Sound at the other side of the island, and to the picturesque buildings of His Majesty's Dockyard. And with these slopes climb the gardens.

One can easily get lost in the winding ways of these particular quarry gardens of Southlands. They are a series of lovely places like living pictures. Clambering vines in all the shades of spring and summer green wander to the top of the gray walls. Here a vivid patch of the brilliant pale yellow convolvulus, or a big bush of the pale yellow jasmine flower, or the glowing crimson of the Christmas poinsettia leans against the high walls. Down deeper in the hollows there may be a clump of blue ageratum near a wild rose-dogwood with its tall, slender spikes of delicate color rising out of glossy dark foliage. One is especially rejoiced in such exotic water plants bending graceful fronds over a pool of limpid water where goldfish and their less picturesque gray steps we pass from one garden whose dominant note is scarlet, the scarlet of brilliant red geraniums against a background of a shiny green myrtle-leaved wall, to another whose walls are hidden by tall, shrubby plants of greens and golds, pinks and reds. . . . Yes, . . . I walk up the hillside, cross a little graceful bridge over a little gully, and so come to the first of the gardens, or you can wander by a more circuitous way, more gently sloping, around the house and up the back, and find yourself suddenly upon them. The semi-tropical foliage and shrubs and plants of the quarry gardens are behind and above you. Down below are those ever shimmering blue waters flecked with white foam, lapping gently on the white beach and pink sands of Bermuda's ever charming South Shore. —From "Bermuda Days," by BERTHA MARKHAM.



On the Bosphorus in Spring.

Photograph by Phyllis M. Lovell

Geistige Freiheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM TIEFSTEN Innern sehnt sich jeder Mensch nach Freiheit. Wie die Kinder Israel, die unter den ägyptischen Fronvögeln seufzten, sehnen sich die Menschen nach Befreiung von der Knechtschaft staatsbürgerlicher Unterdrückung, gesellschaftlicher Mißstände und religiöser Unduldsamkeit. Obgleich das Ziel oft nicht klar erkannt ist, erstreben sie doch vorbildliche Verhältnisse, worin alle Menschen sehr glücklich sein, sich einer guten Zerstörung und der Sicherheit vor Bosheit erfreuen können. Daß der Menschens Auszug aus der Fluternis falscher Annahmen und Zustände nach dem gelobten Lande als unüberwindliches Übel, das in gutem Gange ist, geht aus den auf verschiedenen Gebieten begonnenen zahlreichen Verbesserungen hervor.

Wie steht es aber mit anderen und mehr persönlichen Unterdrückungsformen? Die Sterblichen verlangen ebenso sehr nach Befreiung von den Fesseln der Sünde, den Banden der Furcht und dem Joch der Krankheit. Noch vor kurzem wurde Krankheit allgemein als eine von Gott gegebene rechtmäßige Erfahrung angesehen. Sünde für eine mächtige Weisheit gehalten, gegen die man sich vergeblich auflehne, und Furcht galt als unüberwindliches Übel, das als Fluch auf den Menschen lastete. Heute macht sich jedoch ein allgemeines Erwachen von solchen Annahmen, die in der Aufklärung führende Prüfung dieser falschen Vorstellungen bemerkbar. Es herrscht die Neigung vor, den weltlichen Begriff von den Dingen und die daraus folgenden Begrenzungen aufzugeben, was zur Folge hat, daß die menschliche Erfahrung erweitert und belebt wird.

Diese Änderung ist zum Teil den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu verdanken. Diese wissenschaftliche Heiligkeit lehrt nicht nur, daß Sünde, Krankheit und Furcht keine rechtmäßigen Gebiete sind, sondern zeigt auch, wie diese falschen Annahmen aufgegeben und ausgerottet und ihre Schelmenwirkungen aufgehoben werden können. Dabei verfährt die Christliche Wissenschaft streng folgerichtig, indem sie von der Voraussetzung eines vollkommenen Gottes ausgeht und zeigt, daß, da Gott gut und vollkommen ist, der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffene Mensch auch gut und vollkommen ist. Dieser gut und vollkommene Mensch muß unbedingt frei sein. Sünde, Krankheit und Furcht sind Irrtümer, die in Gottes Schöpfung keinen Raum haben. Da sie kein Teil der Schöpfung Gottes sind, haben sie keine wirkliche Wesenheit und erweisen sich daher im Lichte der Wahrheit, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft offenbart wird, als ohnmächtig. In dem Maße, wie wir die Wahrheit von der Allheit Gottes erfassen und beweisen, verschwindet der Glaube an ein von Gott getrenntes Dasein, und der wirkliche, der vollkommene Mensch, der Freiheit und unbegrenzte Glückseligkeit zum Ausdruck bringt, erscheint. Wo aber der Geist des Herrn ist, da ist Freiheit!

Auf Seite 469 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: "Irrtum wird durch die große Wahrheit ausgetrieben, daß Gott, das Gute, das einzige Gemüt ist, und daß das angebliche Gegenteil des unendlichen Gemüts—Teufel oder Böses genannt—nicht Gemüt, nicht Wahrheit ist, sondern Irrtum, ohne Intelligenz oder Wirklichkeit."

Diese Behauptung ist beweisbar. Verneinend böse Einflüsterung jemand zu glauben, er sei krank, so behaupte er sofort und anhaltend seine Allheit Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, gegründet, gottverliehene Freiheit. "Erhebe dich in der Stärke des Geistes, um allem zu widerstehen, was dem Guten unähnlich ist. Gott hat den Menschen dazu fähig gemacht, und nichts kann die Menschen tödlich verlebene Fähigkeit und Kraft aufheben" erklärt Mrs. Eddy (in dem Buch, S. 393). Ist man versucht zu sündigen, so mache man geltend, daß man gegen Sünde geistig gefest ist, indem man die Erfahrung Jesu in der Wüste, als der Versuchter dreimal an ihn hertrat. Dem Beispiel des Wegweisers Christus Jesus folgend kann man mit der aus dem Verständnis der Allgegenwart Gottes geborenen Vollmacht zu der Versuchung sprechen, wie es der Meister tat, als er sagte: "Hebe dich weg von mir, Satan!", und Engel, Gedanken Gottes, zu ihm kamen und ihm dienten. Scheint ihnen die Last der Furcht und der Besorgnis niederzudrücken und am Fortschritt zu hindern, so versengenwärtige man sich, daß Gott, die göttliche Liebe, alles regiert, was wirklich ist; daß er für jeden Menschen sorgt wie für die Lilien auf dem Feld und die Vögel unter dem Himmel; und daß er die Furcht austreibt, wenn man sich rückhaltlos an die göttliche Liebe wendet, die keine Furcht kennt. Die göttliche Liebe braucht nicht erinnert zu werden, liebesvoll zu sein, auch das allwissende Gemüt nicht, einsichtsvoll zu sein; denn Gottes unendliches Erbarmen erstreckt sich hier und jetzt ohne Unterbruch auf alle Seine Geschöpfe.

Mrs. Eddy war eine Verkünderin der Freiheit. Sie erkannte die Wahrheit geistiger Vervollkommungsfähigkeit; daher sah sie die schließliche Erlösung der Menschen vor. Klar erkannte sie, daß die menschliche Erfahrung eine Art Begrenzung ist, und ihre Lehren ersetzen nun diese Begrenzung durch geistiges Verständnis. Daß ihre selbstlosen Bemühungen von Erfolg gekrönt sind, geht aus den zahlreichen Heilungsgeschichten hervor, die in jedem Christian Science Sentinel und in jedem Christian Science Journal veröffentlicht und in den in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen der ganzen Welt stattfindenden Mittwochsabendversammlungen abgelesen werden. In diesen Zeugnissen bringen solche, die geheilt worden sind, ihre Dankbarkeit zum Ausdruck für die durch ein besseres Verständnis des wahren Wesens Gottes als der göttlichen Liebe erlangte Befreiung von Sünde, Krankheit oder irgend welcher andern Knechtschaft.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt der Artikel: "Die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Spiritual Freedom

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEEP in everyone's consciousness is the yearning to be free. Like the children of Israel groaning under their Egyptian taskmasters, men desire freedom from the bondage of political oppression, social evils, and religious intolerance. The goal they are striving for, though often but dimly visioned, is an ideal state of affairs in which all may enjoy great happiness, good government, and freedom from wickedness. That humanity's exodus from the darkness of wrong beliefs and conditions to the promised land of universal peace is well under way today, is evidenced by the numerous reforms inaugurated in various fields of activity.

But what of other and more personal forms of oppression? Equally keen is the desire of mortals to throw off the fetters of sin, the shackles of fear, and the yoke of sickness. Not long since, sickness was generally regarded as a legitimate experience sanctioned by God; sin as a powerful entity against which it was futile to rebel; and fear as an insurmountable evil with which mankind had been cursed. There is noticeable today, however, a general awakening from such beliefs, a revision of these false concepts in the direction of enlightenment. The tendency is to depart from a material concept of things, and the consequent limitations, with the result that human experience is being enlarged and quickened.

This change is in part due to the teachings of Christian Science. This scientific religion not only declares that sin, sickness, and fear are not legitimate taskmasters, but also shows how these false beliefs can be deposed and routed, and their seeming effects removed. In doing so, Christian Science adheres to pure logic, starting from the premise of perfect God, and showing that since God is good and perfect, man, created in God's image and likeness, is also good and perfect. This good and perfect man must of necessity be free. Sin, sickness, and fear are errors which have no place in God's creation. Not being a part of God's creation, they have no real entity and are, therefore, proved impotent when the light of Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, is brought to bear upon them. In the degree that we perceive and demonstrate the truth of God's aliveness, the belief of an existence apart from God disappears, and the real, the perfect man appears, expressing freedom and boundless bliss. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

On page 469 of the Christian Science

Overlooking Lima

From any point near the edge of its plateau-like top, the Morro Solar offers an outlook which is genuinely magnificent. Under the northern steep is a broad beach of fine sand at which, during summer afternoons, picnickers and bathers arrive by every car that winds down through the tunnels and the dunes. Beyond, the tiled alluvial plain that extends to the purple, cloud-flecked mountains, with Chorillos, Barranco, Miraflores, and Magdalena looking like toy villages built by children. Against the ridges in the north lies the metropolis, conspicuous, as always, from its church spires. Off-shore you see San Lorenzo end-on, and many outlying rocks, all veiled in fog on their windward sides. To the southward stretches an interminable white beach, backed by the green, swampy meadows of Hacienda Villa, while at the right of these and far away, in an expanse which, under a clear sky, is as blue as the Mediterranean, the bright, two-summited island of Pachacamac stands like a marble cathedral.

One September evening I waited upon the Morro Solar for the sunset, and for a long time it was hard to choose whether to look toward the ocean and the orange sky above Fronton and San Lorenzo, or over the darkening valley with the pink-topped cordillera behind. When the sun went under as a fiery disk, the foam of the long rollers that broke upon the rocky shore turned from white to heliotrope, and most of the colors of both sea and land assumed indescribable richness and depth. For a brief while more, the birds could be seen flying over the bay, but the short-lived tropical twilight very quickly followed. As I returned to Chorillos around the eastern shoulder of the headland, the nightbirds were hunting, all moving southward against the wind, silently and close to the ground. Suddenly from the heights of the Morro Solar, I heard a burst of remarkable, metallic bird calls, which seemed like random staccato notes in the middle octaves of a piano. It sounded like the sustained singing of a single bird, and yet I could imagine no songbird capable of producing such volume and tone. Again and again the calls rang out mysteriously in the dusk. When I reached the base of the hill, the secret was divulged, for a flock of twelve larks, singing a loud, harp-like chorus, flew out as crooked-billed silhouettes against the evening sky. . . . The "we" of birds appeared to be circling the upper part of the mountain, for their music, which seemed instrumental rather than vocal, would grow fainter and fainter behind me, and then, after an elapse of ten minutes or longer, indistinct notes would herald the coming of the secret was divulged, for a flock of twelve larks, singing a loud, harp-like chorus, flew out as crooked-billed silhouettes against the evening sky. . . . 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EDUCATIONAL

Studying Taught as Part of the Teacher's Subject

NEWMAN, CALIF.

THE problem of how to get high school students to do better studying is one of the biggest that school people face. For a number of years our teachers here have been looking for material that could be presented directly to students for the purpose of teaching them effective study methods and have come through to certain convictions based on experience.

In attempts to improve the study situation for our entire high school, which contains many children of foreign parentage, our teachers have been forced gradually to relieve the study room teacher of the responsibility of teaching how to study, and have been compelled to place that responsibility for the most part back in the classroom teacher. This almost sounds as if another burden is being added to the already overwhelming load shouldered by this individual, but such need not actually be the case. If, somehow, the classroom teacher can succeed in getting students to study his subject effectively, his work straightway becomes lighter and the results more gratifying. The sum and substance of the teacher's mission, after all, is not to teach facts but to teach students how to think, how to study, and to this end he may well devote most of his energies.

Study Follows

To the teachers we appeal, therefore, for improvement in study methods. We want our teachers to try to interest students in projects to the extent that they become absorbed in them. Then study takes care of itself. Then most students will want to do the silent reading, they will enjoy searching diligently for reference material.

The efficient teacher does not neglect his responsibility to the study needs of the individual. Mass instruction and preachment are not efficacious in teaching good study habits. The radiant enthusiasm of a single teacher with a genuine interest in student and subject can get more actual thinking than results in study started than all the discussions ever published on how to form mental habits. It goes without saying, of course, that the teacher must not be hampered by meaningless stereotyped courses of study and unimpassioned superlatives. The real control of study methods lies in the selection of teachers. Having the right kind of teachers, the wise principal—granting freedom in methods but expecting results—can do much to inspire teaching of a type that will fill the study rooms each day with students who do not have to be read to and talked to about the mechanics of study.

Surroundings Important

Although we are placing the responsibility for improving study methods largely upon the classroom teacher, we recognize that other factors should be considered in dealing with the problem as a whole. We have built up an attractive library-study suite. This section of the building is more beautiful and inviting than any other. It is quiet. There are many good books and quantities—for a small school—of standard reference material. A full-time librarian is in charge, although our high school faculty members only 10. We find that students use the library. They appreciate the service they enjoy the colors in the room, the pictures, the desk lamps—they read the books and magazines.

In other ways we have attempted to create a better atmosphere for study. Illustrated posters teaching the values of industry, application and other virtues are used in the study hall and in the corridors. Bulletins from the principal's office often sound a keynote for new drives for student time and energy. Acting on the assumption that busy people get things done, a maximal number of activities is encouraged. The more

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

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Edgar Barber Bldg. Oakland, Calif.
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Marion, Muncie, Logansport, Anderson, Kokomo, Lafayette, Columbus, Richmond, Vincennes, Indianapolis, Strong Business, stenographic, secretarial and accounting courses offered. Free Employment Department. For Budget of Information, see, write or telephone FRED W. CASE, Principal, Central Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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HOME OF BRIGGS SHORTHAND
Thirty-fourth Year
Gregg Shorthand, Accounting, Teacher Training, Civil Service and Court Reporting Courses.
Day School enrolls only high school graduates or equivalents. No residence in the Training School.
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Unlimited opportunities in fascinating profession. Our Home Study Course gives full instruction and easy method for practical application. Color harmony, decorative, applied and modernistic furniture and all fundamentals. Faculty of leading New York Decorators. Send at once for free booklet 365.
The N. Y. School of Interior Decoration
578 Madison Avenue New York City

interests we develop in our students, the more they get done, and the more they get out of what they get done. What potentialities for success study and accomplishment in the boy from the small high school who, granting to him common honesty and an earnestness of purpose, has been everything during his four years of high school from water boy to student association president!

Values in Registration of Playground Children

DES MOINES, IOWA

THE fact that Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith are able to learn by referring to public records, just how little Willie and little Charlie spent the summer days of 1928 and 1929 and previous seasons, may not at first glance seem to have any bearing upon good citizenship. However, a unique system of registering children using the 26 public playgrounds of Des Moines, and keeping the daily record of each child has proved of inestimable value to teachers, employers and incidentally to parents.

The cost of the time required for the keeping of such records is considered a good investment by both the playground commission and the new director, Miss Margaret McKee, who is serving her first summer in that capacity in Des Moines. Miss McKee recently retired as supervisor of physical education in the Des Moines public schools to assume this important work with a full knowledge of the needs of childhood and a particularly deep understanding of the character-building function of clean sports and supervised play.

Twenty trained supervisors work under Director McKee and the playground hours are made to fit the home program, allowing, for instance, the hours until 9:30 in the morning for the performance of home tasks, also the noon period from 11:30 to 2:30. But the children may stay and play until 8:30 at night, offsetting the lure of the street.

Registering the children has stimulated interest on the part of parents in playground interests. If a teacher has a difficult child in the class, he is helped to know by actual record whether or not he has had any attention during the summer. Playground children have been known to be the most enthusiastic of those entering school in the fall. For a four-week period the records show that 58,860 children were engaged in supervised play. This is the story of a start toward clean living, fair play, respect for authority, improved group relations, adjustment to law, realization of the distinction between liberty and license—the first steps, in fact, toward good citizenship.

Close observation is made of the special inclination of individual children and in so far as it is possible, each is encouraged to find his or her peculiar means of enjoyment. As a bit of discipline a child who has not a clean record on one playground may not register on another. However, mistakes are corrected and forgiven in most cases. That "you-get-off-of-it" playground-immediacy is in vogue with the director, and in its stead comes the lesson that wrongdoing reacts upon the guilty child and robs him automatically of extended privileges.

The handicapped are given handwork and permitted such sports as are possible of attainment while many such are directed toward such mechanical help as will permit wider activity, as witness peg-leg Charlie with the one abnormally desired to play tennis who was provided in the end with a foot of wood "that wouldn't make holes on the court," but would permit a dear and lively child to run with other children.

The unsatisfied longings of normal childhood to get out of life what normally belongs to it are, thinks Miss McKee, largely responsible for the small misdemeanors so often exaggerated and unmercifully dealt with by the busy, overworked and untrained parents who have nothing to offer by way of entertainment or occupation for restless minds and bodies.

The embargo investor, the potential artist, the promising orator, the budding dressmaker, the hungry little musician, the erstwhile leader of the gang, the sculptor, the poet and the architect are provided with materials and space and are allowed to wiggle and squirm and shout while they absorb and in turn express friendship and order.

SCHOOLS—European

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Passey Quarter
Finishing School for 10 Girls.
Good French Family Education
MADEMOISELLE T. LEGRAND
3 RUE LUYAUTEY

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Montessori Nursery class (from 3 years). Preparation for Matriculation. Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.
Principal: MRS. COUGHTRIN

OAKLANDS
ILKLEY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
Boarding School for Girls
For full particulars apply to the Principals
Next term commences Sept. 24, 1929

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor.

Interest in Art of Handwriting Makes for Progress in Systems

BUREAU FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON

THE teaching of handwriting is constantly receiving criticism, particularly from employers. The old laborious writing with the thin steel pen which appeared in 1820 was rounded and modified with the

to children—natural, easy and as swift as is compatible with good execution.

Miss Richardson, who is also art mistress at Dudley High School in the Midlands, was asked to teach art lettering as part of a drawing course, with a view to influencing handwriting in a useful direction. To her disappointment she soon saw that it

Though I speak with the tongues of men & of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, & all knowledge; & have not charity, I am nothing.

The Apostle Paul.

Courtesy G. Bell & Sons, Ltd.

Example of Dudley System of Writing, Originated by Miss Marion Richardson.

advent of wider nibs, and later gave place to the "script" writing of more recent years. But this, though the individual letters and one-syllable words look satisfactory, has been considered by many as slow in execution.

"Sunday best" kind of writing, kept for purely decorative purposes such as notices and programs, but it was never brought into common daily use. She then cast about for ideas that would make themselves felt generally in the children's work and later, when with a group of friends in the prisons she was asked to teach illiterate girls and boys, she began to think out a rhythmic writing easy to learn and adapt, which developed into what she named Dudley Writing.

The chief advantages of it are that it pays great attention to movement and rhythm and gives a little child of six or seven a foundation that can develop into a rapid cursive hand with no fundamental change at all. In script writing the question of turning it into a running hand seems more difficult. The very little children who start by tracing from the Dudley cards provided for practice tumble into Dudley writing happily enough. Supposing a child of four or five is given a pencil to write with, he generally attempts a zigzag move-

ment, that being the easiest, and a copy of what he sees the adults doing. Under Miss Richardson's method this zigzag movement is turned to useful purposes. With a broad nib the child learns to make thin and thick strokes with the pen always in the same position. So broad is the first practice nib that he cannot turn the pen about and so learns a rhythm of direction. Since the position of the pen is very important he is taught to think of the thin and thick strokes in relation to the figures on the clock's face. He draws the thickest stroke from 11 o'clock to the center of the clock's face and the thin stroke makes an angle of 90 degrees from the center to 2 o'clock. Anybody can illustrate this easily. So the beginner starts off with up-and-down exercises and older children also practice them so as to establish a sense of rhythm and regularity.

The Dudley writing cards are graded in order and the subject matter is chosen with care so that it not only makes an attractive looking book but is also a good primer. The two alphabets must of necessity be practiced well, but from the very first Miss Richardson believes that a child should become familiar with words rather than letters, just as in reading today it is the small words rather than the isolated letter that the child becomes accustomed to. But Dudley writing is simply a foundation upon which an individual handwriting can be built, for since every child develops differently, so every style of writing develops and by the time he reaches the age of 13 or 14 he has usually a definite style of his own which needs to be preserved.

Asked if she had gleaned ideas from the beautiful writing in early manuscript, Miss Richardson replied that a fifteenth century Italian hand, was the foundation of Dudley writing, but graceful and accurate as is this early penmanship, the necessity for speed has to be considered today, so that a clear, running hand must be the objective in teaching writing.

Handwriting is an inexhaustible theme. It was the accomplishment of all educated people after 1500, and the cutting of a good quill was an art in itself. Queen Elizabeth wrote well, as her page of written prayers shows. Lady Jane Grey wrote sometimes in round letters and at others in a cursive hand, and Michelangelo, as might be expected, was noted for his fine writing.

It is a far cry from the days of the Roman cursive, which spread from Italy and was the basis of national systems of writing, coming to England through the Roman missionaries in the early centuries of the Christian era, but anybody interested in penmanship will discern in Dudley hand writing traces of a dignified tradition handed down from less hurried days.

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SCHOOLS—United States

Musical Training School
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MISS HELENE JOHNER, Pianist
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Prepares pupils for the Profession and train students in theory and singing. Admits for all theoretical subjects and Aural Training. Pupils receive instruction in the following: Apply to Miss Helen Joehner, Wigmore Street, London, W., or 14 Park Street, Dublin, Ireland.

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Boarding and Day School open throughout the year to girls and boys from 10 to 18. High School. Phone 22014
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College preparatory, cultural, business and athletic courses. Art, music, drama, etc. One year advanced student college preparation. 300 acres, mild climate, well equipped. Home, school, church, and bus. Reopens September 26th. Application received now. Booklet on request.
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311 WEST 38TH STREET, NEW YORK
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Opens Sept. 16, 1929, closes May 25, 1930
A character building home school in the country. All regular junior high school subjects. College training and experienced teachers. Non-boarding, non-sectarian, and hand work. Outdoor activities, including all winter sports. For booklet and further information write to William B. Balle, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
Leelanau, admission only in The Christian Science Monitor

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Russia.
2. 65.
3. Deming Jarvis.
4. A successful combination of the tomato and potato plants which produces potatoes in the ground and tomatoes above.

\$10,000,000.

New England

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School Year Begins Sept. 19 This Thursday

PUPILS RECEIVED FOR A SINGLE SUBJECT AS WELL AS FOR FULL COURSES

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The Parent

LOS ANGELES

Dear Friends:

My appreciation of the Monitor has grown to such bounds since it has been coming into our home that it would be impossible for me to tell just what it means to me. There isn't a section that does not have its particular message. Upon reading the poem contained in "Home Making" of August 16, I was reminded of a little custom carried out in my girlhood home which left a lasting impression on us children. On a cake plate, which stood on the plate rack, was this poem from Robert Burns:

There's so much good in the worst of us,
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it hardly behoves any of us
To talk about the rest of us.

Whenever criticism of any kind was voiced, the offender had to stand before that plate and say the poem. It worked. Our home was comparatively free from criticism.

The Parent Column is always read with enthusiasm; it is especially gratifying to hear from the fathers—and so helpful too. The fathers of today are taking their rightful place in the activities and interests of the home.

If any parent has successfully met the problem of children wishing to play war, pirates, robbers, etc., I would appreciate hearing from them. It is one of the most trying problems of our neighborhood, although for the past four years I have seen teaching the boys of our neighborhood interesting, constructive games. Are we, as parents, really awake to the fact that the coming of world peace must start in the thoughts of our own boys and girls, that every child-activity must be along peaceful, constructive lines if we are ever to attain "on earth peace, good will toward men?"

My grateful, joyous appreciation goes forth daily to the editors of the Monitor who are waking us up to the individual responsibility we each have in this matter.

(Mrs.) W. D. P.

Wollongong, New South Wales

Dear Editor:

It gives me great joy to contribute to the much-loved Monitor. Our little

SCHOOLS—United States

Berkeley Hall School

300 N. Swall Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Telephone Oxford 6814
A school for boys and girls from Kindergarten to the Tenth Grade. Boarding Department for Girls. Full term opens September 17. This advertisement is only in The Christian Science Monitor.

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A Special School for Special Needs.
For Girls. Estab. 1918
To provide helpful cases of individual instruction for such children as are debarred from the ordinary school.
Country Estate in St. Louis County
Mrs. R. HENDERSON, Director
"Wild Cherry," Lay Road, Clayton, Mo.

SEA PINES

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

College preparatory, cultural, business and athletic courses. Art, music, drama, etc. One year advanced student college preparation. 300 acres, mild climate, well equipped. Home, school, church, and bus. Reopens September 26th. Application received now. Booklet on request.
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History and literature of the Old and New Testaments, including the story of the Children of Israel and the prophets. Absolutely an interpretation

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Both of these courses may be taken together by attendance at classes, through a correspondence course, or by private instruction.

Miss Edith E. Swift
M. S. Columbia University
1223 Central Avenue
Milton, Massachusetts
Telephone Milton 3667

household consists of mother, father, daughter and son, a blue-and-gray cattle dog named Rinkler, a butcherbird named Jack, a cow named Betty who supplies us with milk, a pony named Cass and a new Ford car.

Each one is necessary to the other. For we live 12 miles from a town and we have to cross a very steep and rough mountain to it.

It is our desire to let the children unfold in a natural way. It is so nice to see the love between the little ones and the animals. The little bird enjoys liberty, just the same as our dog.

My little girl is very partial to sweets and was frequently asking me to make some coconut ice. It takes a little making, and the sweet dish used to be rapidly emptied as soon as the ice was ready to eat. One day I did some quick thinking when our little girl asked for some more to be made. I told her so much making me herself if she followed the recipe without once coming to me.

A while later she came to us all on the lawn with a very tempting dish of the sweet and said, "Mother, I think we will just have one piece a day; it takes so much making me herself if she followed the recipe without once coming to me."

A little thing like this, better than all the talking, teach a child to be considerate.

(Mrs.) L. E. R.

Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Parent Column Readers:

I thought I would mention all three of our Mail Bags. Before there was "The Parent" column I found keen pleasure in thinking what fun the children had. Always distant places and their names have been alluring to me, and if, when I was young, I might have had a letter from Cairo, or Bombay, or Shanghai, or any other foreign city, I

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An Accredited Country Day and Boarding School. Among the foothills near Los Angeles. Fine traditions. Highest Standards. Catalogue on Request. Miss Edith. Principal. Miss Parsons. President. Glenora, California.

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AN URBAN DAY SCHOOL

Country Day School Facilities

Complete Development of the Individual Boy

LOCATION—Back Bay educational district, accessible from all suburbs. COLLEGE PREPARATION—(Usual) record in preparing boys for leading colleges and universities by certification or examination. Special two-year normal entrance. SIX FORMS—16 grade through high school boys accepted for any form. ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT—through supervised play and other extra-curricular activities. Exceptional facilities.

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THE PRINCIPAL

Founded 1898

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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ADVERTISE

in the MONITOR

During August and September, when you are besieged by the attractive catalogs of scores of schools all over the world, you may sometimes wonder with what measure of authority these schools speak.

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Educational advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Consult these columns and please feel free to write the School and Camp Department for further information if you desire.

The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL

London

Four London Hotels
with guaranteed lowest rates
HOTEL INVERNESS COURT
19 INVERNESS TERRACE
HYDE PARK, W. 2
A UNIQUE PERIOD MANSION
Tel. Park 9601
Terms from 4/6 per inclusive
LANCASTER COURT HOTEL
66-68 LANCASTER GATE
HYDE PARK, W. 2
Tel. Paddington 9121
Terms from 4/6 per inclusive
Part of the above hotels accommodate
(20) Guests and contain magnificent views
of Kensington Palace, Hyde Park and the
water, exchange telephone and gas. In
all bedrooms. Central heating, garage,
night porter, At Home and Wedding
Receptions a specialty.
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22-24 LEINSTER GARDENS
HYDE PARK, W. 2
Tel. Paddington 9022
BERKELEY COURT HOTEL
29-31 LEINSTER GARDENS
HYDE PARK, W. 2
Tel. Paddington 9022
The above hotels accommodate 150
Guests. Terms from 3/6 per inclusive
Reception Rooms include Palm Lounge,
Billiard Room, Ballroom, etc.
These hotels are personally supervised by
Mrs. J. B. Stevenson, Managing Director

Two London Hotels
Rubens
Rembrandt
These hotels are situated in the most
desirable positions of access from all
parts of London. Under one management
and highly recommended, they offer the
maximum of luxurious refinement combined
with the latest hotel improvements at very
reasonable rates. Bedrooms with private
bathrooms. All rooms are heated and have
hot and cold running water, etc.
HOTEL RUBENS, Buckingham Palace road
Victoria, E. 8, facing Buckingham Palace
Residence of H. M. the King of England.
HOTEL REMBRANDT, South Kensington
S. W., Kensington 8100 (100 lines) facing
the Victoria and Albert Museum.
REMBRANDT ROOMS, A suite adjacent
to the hotel with two bedrooms, bath, and
for Weddings, Receptions, Dinners, Ban-
quets and other social functions.
TARIFF ON APPLICATION TO MANAGER

Holland
Hotel Clarence
110 Oude Scheveningsche Weg
Scheveningen
THE HAGUE, HOLLAND
10 minutes by tram from centre of The
Hague. British management. Central
heating. Hot and cold running water
in every room.

European Travel
THE PORTMAN
TRAVEL BUREAU Ltd.
27 EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W. 2, Eng.
Tel. Padd. 0557
Specialists in Conducted Continental and
British Motor Tours
NEXT TOUR
24 DAYS IDEAL MOTOR TOUR
OF ITALY
Leaving London TUESDAY, 18th OCTOBER.
Conducted by Commander S. D. Blair who
has a thorough knowledge of the country and
language.
Inclusive Price 67 Guineas (\$350)
Tickets booked to any part of the world
by every form of transport.

Horncastle Travel Bureau
ARRANGES OCEAN PASSAGES • WORLD
TOURS • CRUISES • Motor Cars. Ordinary
Official Fares. PERSONALLY CON-
DUCTED PRIVATE MOTOR TOURS.
Enquiries for SERVICE
75 MARK LANE, LONDON,
E. C. 3, ENGLAND
Phone: Royal 40128
Telegrams: Jourisend Fen, London

Virginia Adds Hotels
to Care for Tourists
RICHMOND, Va.—Marking the
growth of Virginia's tourist business,
expansion amounting to approxi-
mately \$9,000,000 in hotels and re-
sorts is under way to take care of the
1930 business of the State, a re-
cent survey shows. Heading the list
is the \$2,000,000 John Marshall Hotel,
to be opened in Richmond next
month.
Practically every section of Vir-
ginia will participate in the increase
of accommodations for tourists,
which will add 1900 new hotel rooms
to the present facilities, through the
construction of new hotels and addi-
tions to existing hostilities.
Probably the outstanding develop-
ment in furnishing additional tourist
accommodations will be in the Shen-
andoah Valley of Virginia, the sur-
vey reveals. Waynesboro, Harrison-
burg and Staunton will soon break
ground for new hotel projects to take
care of the 1930 tourist rush.
At Staunton the Stonewall Jackson
Hotel, which in 1929 built a large
new golf club hotel annex, will begin
the construction of a new \$700,000
addition to the main building.
Virginia Beach, popular seashore
resort, will have accommodations in-
creased by the addition of 350 rooms,
divided among seven hotels.
At Fredericksburg the Princess
Anne Hotel is just completing an ad-
dition which includes the remodeling
of an old building and landscaping
the grounds. Contracts have been
awarded in Lynchburg for construction
of a 10-story hotel, it is re-
ported, which will have 100 rooms,
as an annex to the Virginia Hotel.
A major development from the
tourist angle is the Cumberland Gap
Hotel and resort, to cost approxi-
mately \$3,000,000. The project in-
cludes erection of a dance hall, a 90-
room hotel, pavilions, the construction
of a highway all the way to the
mouth of the Cumberland Mountain, the
preservation of the Civil War fortifi-
cations which cover it, and the con-
struction of an aerial tramway from
one mountain-top to another, cross-
ing the entire Cumberland Gap.

CURZON HOTEL
and RESTAURANT
CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND
Under Entirely New Management
Half a mile from a Christian Science
church. One of London's premier hotels
peacefully situated within a stone's
throw of principal shops and amuse-
ments. Real luxurious comfort without
ostentation. MODERATE TERMS. Tele-
phone in all rooms. Write for full par-
ticulars and illustrated tariff.
Every room an
outside room
\$4 to \$6 Per Day
Special rates on party lease
Special weekly or monthly
rates
Curtis A. Hale
Manager

WHITENESS HOTEL
Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2
Nearly all rooms running water, P. O. tele-
phones and refrigerated; quiet but near park
water. Terms from 3/6 per single, 6/6 per double,
or from 12/6 daily.
HOTEL PALATINE
15 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
Nearly all rooms running water and refrigerated.
Passenger lift. En pension from 8/6
guineas weekly or from 12/6 daily.

Albany Hotel
LANCASTER GATE Telephone
London, W. 2, Eng. Paddington 7636
Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric
Lift. Night Porter. Constant hot
water. "The most comfortable Hotel I
have yet found."
Terms from 3/6 guineas. No Extra.

THREE POPULAR LONDON HOTELS
HOTEL SOMERSET, Adj. Kensington, Orchard
St. W. (250 rooms & Suites)
HOTEL QUEBEC, Marble Arch (100 rooms),
Hyde Park, W. 1
THE SKYMOOR, 15 Seymour St. (150 rooms),
Portman St. W. 1
Also: Mountmor Park Mansion Hotel, Iver,
Bucks.
Proprietor, G. Picton Davies

Hotel Belgravia
GROSVENOR GARDENS
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
All bedrooms (220) and suites fitted hot
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RESTAURANT
Open to the public and famous for its cuisine
and service, combined with a Moderate Tariff.

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Latest Comforts, Telephone
and Bath in every room.
First Class Restaurant and Grill Room
Ye Olde Gambinus with
International Cooking
HYDE PARK, LONDON

Hotel Constance
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Very pleasantly situated, overlooking Hyde
Park. Midway between the Christian Science
churches. Spacious public rooms charmingly
furnished. Lift. Night Porter. Gas fires in
all bedrooms. Terms from 3/6 guineas weekly
and from 12/6 per day. Phone Paddington 8083

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390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston Hotel
A quiet, charming, homelike hotel
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Furnished apartments from one to
four rooms, bath and reception hall,
now being leased for the coming winter
season or for the year.
Excellent cuisine. Reasonable rates.
Within easy walking distance of
Christian Science church.
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

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A modern apartment hotel.
Furnished and unfurnished
suites of one to four rooms
with all conveniences, includ-
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ette, electric refrigerator.
Restaurant. Reservations for
the Fall and Winter now
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Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and
Back Bay Park
Offers attractive rooms and apartments at spe-
cial summer rates from June 1st to October 1st.
Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church,
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The STRATFIELD
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525 Rooms with Bath . . .
Modern fireproof garage . . .
Superior dining rooms . . .
A modern cafeteria.

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Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by
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The Belvedere
48th STREET
West of Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
TIMES SQUARE'S
FINEST HOTEL
Residential and Transient
450 ROOMS
450 BATHS
Every room an
outside room
\$4 to \$6 Per Day
Special rates on party lease
Special weekly or monthly
rates
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Large rooms, high ceilings
and real fireplaces—
supplemented with
satisfying service and
cuisine have wedded
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the Chatham. Suites,
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favorable rentals.

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HOTEL PICCADILLY
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A FINE NEW, HOSPITALITY
HOTEL OFFERING A
ROOM & BATH
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Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
A hotel of prestige
and distinction. 600
rooms, each outside
with bath, servitor
and circulating ice
water. \$3.00 up.

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THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY
MODERNIZED—REMODELED
Only hotel overlooking Falls and
Rapid. Baths, showers, run-
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excellent beds,
phones
Service a la carte
and table d'hôte.
Rooms rates, \$1.50 up
Accommodation for 700.
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The Ambassador
ATLANTIC CITY
EUROPEAN PLAN
685 ROOMS
BATHS
INDOOR SEAWATER SWIMMING POOL

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The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

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The Finest Location on the Boardwalk
Guests Bath Direct from the Hotel
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The Shelburne
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Directly Facing the Sea
Capacity 700
European plan—with the famous
Shelburne Restaurant and Grill
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Completely renewed and refur-
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Special Weekly
Dinner, Meeting, etc.
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The HOTEL
GOVERNOR CLINTON
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at 31st St. and 7th AVE.
1200 SUNLIT ROOMS
WITH BATH, SERVITOR
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FROM \$3.00
PER DAY
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2.50 DAILY!
FOR A ROOM EQUIPPED WITH BATH, CIRCULATING
ICE WATER and RADIO!
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NEW YORK'S NEW HOTEL
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1400 ROOMS
BATHS
\$3.50 One \$4.75 Two
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72nd Street at Broadway
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Transient and Permanent
Comforts of an
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buses at door. Ideal location for
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Rates \$2.50 per day and up
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Under KNOTT Management

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106 W. 47th Street
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Rooms for business and
pleasure
COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE
adjacent bath \$2.25 Private
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3 MINUTES WALK TO PORT
AUTHORITY AND SHOPS
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Rates and Booklet
on application

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THEY, who know it best, prefer Hotel
Cleveland for its warm friendly hospitality,
its luxurious atmosphere of a private club,
its remarkable food for which it is nation-
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Hotel Cleveland is Cleveland's most modern
hotel, and adjoins the vast new Terminal
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A thousand rooms, many at \$3. Garage ser-
vice. Special provisions and care for children
or women traveling alone.

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HOTEL Martinique
Sixteenth Street at M. WASHINGTON, D. C.
A HOTEL OF SUPERB
REFINEMENT
Single Rooms and Bath . . . \$2.00 to \$3.00
Double Rooms and Bath . . . \$3.00 to \$7.00

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Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the com-
fort of a home and the perfect service
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tizing food; beds for restful sleep; a
solistic orchestra; minimum rate with
bath, \$3.

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Directly in Front of Union Station
3 blocks from U. S. Capitol
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RATES: Single, \$2 to \$3.50
Double, \$3 to \$5.00
Modern, Fireproof—Individual Garages
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Close in—quiet and refined
Moderately priced catering to tourists
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Unexcelled food. Favored by Ladies
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VICTORIA, B. C.
FIREPROOF and MODERN, REFINED
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European Plan Cafe a la carte
Rates \$1.50 per day up

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Every room is a cool, out-
side room, with private
bath, circulating ice
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fan
Kansas City's New Hotel
THE STATS
RATES: \$2 TO \$3.50 PER DAY

Hotel Muehlebach
KANSAS CITY, MO.
A Studied Service of Exact Standards
Four dining rooms—a complete
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Immediately accessible to all busi-
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KANSAS CITY'S most ex-
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Permanent and Transient
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E. H. BRADY, Manager

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The Gatesworth Hotel
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An ideal location with ideal accom-
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Union Blvd. Entrance to Forest Park

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THE EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL
On Lake Michigan
5300 BLOCK SHIRLEEN ROAD
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9-Hole Miniature Golf Course,
Tennis Courts, Private Bathing
Beach, Indoor and Outdoor Dan-
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Playgrounds, Extensive Lawns
and Gardens.
1000 Rooms, each with Bath, and
Beautiful View
200-Car Garage in the Hotel.
"THE MOTORIST'S MECCA"
W. M. Dewey, Managing Director

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PEORIA ILLINOIS
400 Rooms 400 Baths
Rates:
1 person \$2 to \$5
2 persons \$3 to \$8
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HOTEL FRYE
SEATTLE
Where comfort, convenience
and reasonable rates com-
bine to make you a friendly
guest.
Garage, adjoining.

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OVERLOOKING PUGET SOUND
In the Midst of the Big Trees
RATES: Rooms, without bath,
\$1.50 up; with bath, \$2.50 up.
Special Rates by week or month
FIRST AVE. at PINE ST., SEATTLE

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\$5.50
The Inland Water Route
A De Luxe service—on De Luxe steam-
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Best train leaves Pier 14, North River at Fulton
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Time. Tickets and Reservations at Consoli-
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The most comprehensive itinerary of romantic
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including such unusual ports as Cattaro, Tunis,
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Sailing from New York, January 28th, 1930.
67 perfectly planned days of pleasure. By the
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Good Meals
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Moderate
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Downtown—next to theatres,
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Christian
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two to four
minutes' walk.
510 rooms
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Rates: \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

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Stockton St. Near Post at Union Sq.
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Rates with bath \$2 to \$3 single;
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40 minutes from San Francisco via elec-
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QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE
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MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE Jan. 29,
1930—\$800—\$1750!
New S.S. "Transylvania" 66 days, Syria,
Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, etc.
Hotels, fees, drives, etc., included.
Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N.Y.

SOUTH AMERICA
by S. S. EBBRO and S. S. ESSE-
QUIBO, specially built for South
American voyaging. All outside
staterooms, many with private bath.
Essequibo, Oct. 3 Ebro, Oct. 31

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The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
or local travel agent.

Closing Entry

per cent.

[illegible]

BOSTON STOCKS

Current quotations follow:

Closing Release

[illegible]

5 Electric Share...	481	473	481	at
1 Emp Gas&F 7pf.	921	921	921	by
5 Emp Steel	271	271	271	from

increase
profits

stockholders, the president
kind in the financial field
reporting, reported that—

first seven months of
\$56,000,000 annually,
0,000 total last year
year is still to come).

same seven month
0% greater than such
period in 1928.

and Common Stock units
the current offering prices.

for circular

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SM-72

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et, Boston
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**Certified
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with its wide diversification of
securities in over 270 of Ameri-
ca's best industrial concerns,
banks and insurance companies—
all expertly bought and super-
vised—then advisable—re-
invested with profit—has shown
over 18 per cent a year in CASH
PROFITS—yielding INCREAS-
ING dividends and benefits con-
tinuously to all shareholders.

In Addition

appreciation of securities held
by the Trust, has been 15 per
cent over cost.

Let us send you the Certified
Annual Report and full story of
FEDERATED CAPITAL COR-
PORATION, the well known
English type Investment Trust.

V. A. SEARS & CO.
Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

**LOUD ENTER
RADIO FIELD**

General Motors Corp. Con-
sidering Arrangements
With Patent Holder

NEW YORK—Negotiations between
General Motors Corporation and Radio
Corporation of America, concerning
arrangement for the manufacture and
handling of radio equipment in
both corporations will particu-
larly hold a substantial interest. Gen-
eral Motors, but no definite conclu-
sion concerning the scope of the agree-
ment has yet been reached.

However, reports that General
Motors Corporation nor Radio
Corporation has issued any official
statement concerning the plan.

It has been intimated that the plan
envisages forming a separate organiza-
tion in which General Motors would con-
tinue to hold a substantial interest. Gen-
eral Motors Corporation is interested
in various fields outside of the motor
industry in which it is represented
by subsidiaries, some of which are
wholly-owned and others in which the
company has a substantial interest.
It would not be surprising, therefore,
that General Motors were to become in-
volved in the radio field through a
new subsidiary.

However, reports that General
Motors' organization will be a
distributing outlet of Radio
Corporation's products are generally
discounted. The corporation is in a
position to enter the radio field in
its extensive manufacturing
experience would be
highly valuable.

Ed Sarnoff, executive vice-presi-
dent of Radio Corporation said: "Dis-
cussions are in progress between the
Corporation of America and
General Motors Corporation in con-
nection with a licensing arrangement
for the manufacture by General
Motors of radio receiving sets under
the name of the Radio Corporation of
America."

It is believed that General Motors
have no plans for changing
present channels of distribu-
tion through which products of the
company are in progress between the
two companies. Radiotrons and Victor in-
struments are supplied to the public."

WILLIAM BACKBURN PURCHASE
NEW YORK—The purchase of
a mill in Carthage, N. Y., valued
at \$1,000,000 has been bought
by the West End Bank Corporation
of New York City.

NEW ISSUES

\$1,000,000

The A. R. Jones Oil and Operating Company

Five-Year 6% Collateral Trust Convertible Gold Bonds

Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by Albert R. Jones

Secured by deposit with the Trustee of 48,500 shares of capital stock of Independent Oil and Gas Company, a Delaware corporation, which, at closing price on the New York Stock Exchange as of September 9, 1929, had a value in excess of \$1,500,000. The indenture provides for maintenance of collateral at not less than 130% of the amount of bonds at any time outstanding.

A statement of The A. R. Jones Oil and Operating Company as of August 31, 1929, indicates that there are \$8,752.79 of assets applicable to each \$1000 bond outstanding.

EACH BOND OF \$1,000 DENOMINATION IS CONVERTIBLE AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1932 INTO 22 SHARES (\$500 BOND CONVERTIBLE INTO 11 SHARES) OF THE PRESENT CAPITAL STOCK OF INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY, A DELAWARE CORPORATION.

Price 99 and Accrued Interest to yield 6.23%

Circular on Request

Stern Brothers & Company

Investment Bankers
1009-15 BALTIMORE AVENUE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Omaha Topeka Wichita

The Safety of a Trusteeship

Massachusetts Investors Trust is organized as a Trusteeship, managed by a board of 4 Trustees. It is not a corporation, but a true mutual investment association, owned entirely by the shareholders of the Trust.

A Trusteeship gives maximum safety to investors, plus every opportunity for profit—it insures the most careful and conservative methods—because it is guided by the Probate Court regulations for the guidance of trustees under wills.

Massachusetts Investors Trust

M. I. T. is a "trust" in two senses—it is an investment trust and also a trusteeship, carefully supervised under Massachusetts laws.

(5 year record on request)

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Incorporated
85 Devonshire Street, Boston
General Distributors

Bonds of the highest grade

Harris, Forbes & Co

Incorporated
24 Federal St Boston

Harris, Forbes & Co
56 William St.
New York

Harris Trust & Savings Bank
Bond Department
Chicago

FIXED TRUST SHARES
BASIC BUSINESS SHARES

FIXED TRUST SHARES, Original Series and Series B and BASIC INDUSTRY SHARES are sold to investors by established investment houses and banks in most of the important cities of the United States and in several foreign countries.

Booklet on request

American Basic-Business Shares
Conservation Depositor
67 Wall Street, New York

The Equitable Trust Company
of New York, Trustee

In Kansas City It's

ADAMS

Transfer & Storage Co.
Responsible—Reliable—Reasonable
228-236 West Fourth Street

"Surrounded by the Wholesale District"
Merchandise Storage—Low Insurance Rates
—Pool Car Distribution—Freight Forwarders
and Distributors—City Delivery Service, twice daily—Integrity—Prompt service, Kansas City to St. Joseph, Missouri, and intermediate points en route—Freight and Efficient Service
—Excellent System of Stock Records and Reports.

Members: American Chain of Warehousemen, American Warehousemen's Association, Traffic Club, Chamber of Commerce.

Write us for Information and Rates

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PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE
Common Stock Dividend No. 53

A regular quarterly cash dividend for the three months' period ending September 30, 1929, equal to 2% of its par value (being at the rate of 8% per annum), will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 15, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1929. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary-Treasurer
San Francisco, California.

BANK OF GERMANY
RLIN—The Bank of Germany state for the week ended Sept. 14 shows and coin of 120,000,000 marks, compared with 114,400,000 marks in the previous week, gold reserve of 2,136,400,000, compared with 2,182,500,000 in the preceding week and circulation of 4,111,000,000, compared with 4,602,000,000 last week.

SAN CITY PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
SAN CITY Public Service Company for the eight months ended Aug. 31 of \$48,479 after expense taxes compared with \$184,500,000 in the preceding week and circulation of 4,111,000,000, compared with 4,602,000,000 last week.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT INCREASED
TULSA—Daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended September 14, 1929, was 1,400,000 barrels, compared with 1,300,000 barrels in the preceding week.

World

MISS-BRIGHT'S
86 WINS MEDAL

Mrs. Ronald Holmes Fails to Qualify in Canadian Closed Golf

TOHONTO, Ont.—The feature of the 18-hole qualifying round of the seventh annual Canadian ladies' closed golf championship, played here Monday, was the failure of Mrs. Ronald Holmes of the Royal Ottawa Club, winner of the title in 1925, and one of the pretourney favorites, to qualify. Along with four other players she tied for the last three places in the championship flight of 32 with 191, but she was eliminated at the first hole of

The championship, which is preparatory to the open championship which will be played at Hamilton next week, was won by the players from the Western Canada and all the qualified, while the remainder represented clubs in Quebec and Ontario. Twenty players from the West were in the 36-hole 18-hole match play, which starts on Tuesday, the Toronto Golf Club having the honor of the opening match.

The medalist was Miss Honor Bright of the Lookout Point Club, Welland, who won with an 85, eight over par for the Scarborough course. She was also classed as the stiffest test for women's golf in Canada, Miss Ada Macgownie, who was 10 strokes behind, and two other players broke 90.

Among the promising young players is the daughter of the dean of Canadian golf professionals, George Cumming, won the George prize with a net 72, and will hold for some time the record of the British Ladies' Golf Union for one year. The Toronto Golf Club won the

Miss H. Bright, Lookout Pt.	46	40	35	35
Mrs. A. MacKenzie, T. G.	45	43	38	38
Mrs. E. Whittington, T. G.	43	43	38	38
Mrs. E. Miller, R. O.	42	45	38	38
Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, T. G.	42	45	39	39

Mrs. J. H. Aidel, Scarborough	46	12	2
Mrs. T. J. Aggar, Mississauga	45	12	2
Mrs. J. H. Adams, Elmhurst	47	46	13
Mr. Eric Phillips, Elmhurst	47	46	13
Miss Helen Reid, Rosedale	45	45	21
Mrs. Hector Cowan, Sarnia	49	46	15
Mrs. J. H. Adams, Sarnia	49	46	15
Mrs. S. G. Bennett, Lambton	51	45	2
Miss N. Defoe, Rosedale	45	51	36
Mrs. J. H. Adams, Sarnia	45	51	36
Mrs. E. E. R. Macfarlane, T. G.	45	51	36
Mrs. R. C. Macklem, T. G.	45	51	36
Mrs. H. S. Rideout, Regina	47	50	37
Mrs. J. H. Adams, Sarnia	47	51	38
Mrs. C. K. Bearlato, St.			
Charles, Winnipeg	49	45	18
Mrs. J. H. Adams, Sarnia	49	45	18
Miss D. Nicol, Beaconsfield			
Montreal	50	45	18
Mrs. J. H. Adams, Sarnia			
Ottawa	51	45	18
Mrs. J. H. Adams, Sarnia	51	45	18
Mrs. J. H. Adams, Sarnia	51	45	18
Mrs. E. Neale, Hamilton	51	45	18
Mrs. E. L. Thornhill	52	47	10

Mrs. Margaret Lockard, Royal	52	49	101
Mrs. W. S. Hunt, Sarnia	52	49	101
Mrs. W. A. Clarke, Lake Shore	53	46	101
Mr. J. Holmes, Royal	53	46	101
Ottawa	53	46	101
Miss A. Williamson, The	53	49	101
Elm	53	49	101
Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Toronto	102	50	H
Miss J. Macdonald, Sarnia	102	50	H
Miss M. McCall, Rosedale, 102	102	7	95
Mr. A. Scott, Weston, 102	102	11	91
Mr. Dunsford, Sarnia, 102	102	11	91
Mrs. Fergus McKeith, Summit, 103	103	12	91
Mrs. D. McNeill, Hamilton, 103	103	12	91
Miss M. McNeill, Hamilton, 103	103	12	91
Montreal	104	14	90
Miss K. Hanna, Sarnia, 104	104	15	87
Mr. J. J. Hanna, Sarnia, 104	104	15	88
Miss Roselma Lake, The	104	16	88
Elm	104	16	88
Mr. F. C. Brindham, 105	105	20	53
Mr. C. White, Summit, 105	105	17	68

Mr. Homer Smith, York	19	16
Downs	19	16
Mrs. J. L. Weir, Montreal	105	20 35
Mrs. J. Hewitt, Cedar Brook	105	20 35

Capablanca Victor in Chess Tourney

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Budapest, Hungary

JOSE R. CAPABLANCA, Cuban chess master, won first prize in the International Chess Tournament by defeating Dr. Vajda of Hungary in the thirteenth and final round Monday.

Capablanca's final point standing was 10½ won and 2½ lost, placing him safely ahead of Rubinstein, who entered the final round in second place.

LARGE SQUAD OUT FOR YALE VARSITY

One Hundred and Four Re- port to Coach Stevens

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—One hundred and four candidates, 17 of them "A" men, reported to Head Coach Marvin A. Stevens '25 for Yale football practice Monday.

The squad got down to business immediately, taking the usual run around and then breaking up into groups, for

The assistant coaches handled each group. Adam Walsh, former Notre Dame star, coached the first group. A. A. Milstead '26, taking the candidates for places as tackles, C. J. McQuinn '26, taking the candidates for places as guards, J. M. Stevens '27, W. P. Pond '25 and L. M. Noble '27 handling the backs.

Capt. W. W. Greene '30 led the run game. The line was taught to charge and starting, and Yale's new charging sled was put into use for the first time. The dummy was tackled by all the backs. The line was divided into morning and afternoon sessions.

Stevens closed the day by putting the following 11 men together and putting them through a short signal drill, in which a varied attack was made:

J. M. Walker '31 and D. H. Hiecock '30, ends; F. L. Marting '26 and F. T. Walker '26, guards; A. E. Palmer '26, center; J. M. Stevens '27, tackle; C. J. McQuinn '26, guard; A. A. Milstead '26, tackle; Adam Walsh '26, guard; J. M. Stevens '27, tackle; C. J. McQuinn '26, guard; A. A. Milstead '26, tackle; Adam Walsh '26, guard.

Sixteen of the 40 members of the Westminster College football team last year earned their high school teams before

entering Westminster.

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One Minute Biographies.



Who: DESIDERIUS ERASMUS.

When: Fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Where: Holland.

Why famous: Profound scholar and precursor of the Renaissance.

Erasmus has been spoken of as the first man of letters since the fall of Rome, and this estimate is not far wrong. He was a lover of learning in an age when learning was a rarity; and his earnest labors in behalf of letters stirred and quickened the dormant thought of Europe, and went far to advance the artistic and intellectual awakening known as the Renaissance.

Ordained as a priest in his youth, he never left the Roman Catholic Church; but his attacks against many of its institutions and practices, especially monasticism, led to charges that he was at heart a Lutheran. Undoubtedly, he had deep sympathy with the great reformer, to whom he wrote letters of advice and encouragement; but his chief interest was in learning rather than in religious issues as such. He longed for a universal sloughing off of outworn creeds and dogmas, a general awakening to a higher type of thought and life, rather than a radical break with the existing order. He believed revolution to be as detrimental to the growth of liberal thought as suppression and pedantry; and for these reasons, despite his broad tolerance, he did not identify himself with the Lutheran reformers.

But he waged relentless war against such ecclesiastical practices as his reason did not sanction, and they were many. Indeed, it is a matter of wonder that he was allowed to pursue his work without the persecutions that followed many thinkers less daring and liberal than he. In his voluminous writings, and with a wit and satire which make them delightful reading today, he attacked kings, statesmen, and the clergy, ridiculing customs and habits of thought fundamentally absurd but honored by long usage. Chief of his works of this nature is "The Praise of Folly." Nevertheless, he was the honored friend and guest of the clergy and laity alike, and his books were in prodigious demand.

For many years he lived as an itinerant scholar, traveling between England and Italy, teaching and writing on the way, receiving gifts and pensions from those who espoused the cause of learning. Offers of permanent patronage he invariably refused, as they would have meant a compromise of his independent thinking to suit the views and opinions of his patrons. He also edited and supervised the printing of the first New Testament in Greek; and it is interesting to find him writing, four hundred years ago, "The justest war can hardly approve itself to any reasonable person . . . and even victory brings more ill than good."

So they told her, "Remember, pride goes before a fall."

"Oh, I shan't fall," answered Alice Pigg with a grumpy laugh. "When I grow as fat as that, I shall roll."

Amelia, Arthur and Arnold wagged their heads wisely, and left her to gobble alone.

But only a few days later Alice Pigg learned that there are more ways than one of falling.

One evening, Mrs. Augusta Pigg had prepared a delightful supper for her children, and she went to the entrance of Pisholme, and called them with the grunt-squawk which she kept for such special occasions, and the little Piggs, who were rooting in the deep, green wood, heard her, and immediately set out for home.

But Alice Pigg said to herself, "Now, I'll take that short cut we found when we were babies. Yes, I will. Then I shall get there first, and be able to eat the most."

She galloped off, trying to make herself believe it was a really clever idea.

Well, Amelia, Arthur and Arnold arrived home, washed their paws, and ate that delightful supper. But Alice Pigg didn't come.

So they decided she had stayed out for supper, and they ate her share of potato peelings, too.

"We were many times startled by the mirages of the desert."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What country has ordered the immediate production of millions of rabbits?—Mirror of World Opinion. 20

2. How many women air pilots are there in the United States?—Odds and Ends. 20

3. Who established the Sandwich glass industry?—Home Forum. 20

4. What are the "pomato" vines which yield "potatoes"?—Editorial Note. 20

5. What is the annual amount of the international traffic in war material?—News. 20

Grade Yourself! What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

A SMILE is the same in all languages.

—TUDOR JENKS

Odds and Ends

Woman Cabinet Member
Miss Margaret Bondfield, Britain's new Labor Minister, is the first woman ever to have a seat in the Cabinet.

British Automobile Industry
England is said to spend approximately \$181,250,000 a year on automobiles.

Oil Wells in Oklahoma
Twenty-five thousand oil wells have been drilled in Oklahoma since 1925. The State has approximately

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board of the Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Hittman, Manager of the Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of the Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of the Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty. All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Europe's New Entente Cordiale

IT WAS not altogether easy at first for the French, or for that matter the British, to understand the significance of the statement made in various quarters and in a variety of tones, that the Entente Cordiale between France and Britain, which had existed for a number of years before the war, had ended. A meaningless phrase, corresponding to no diplomatic reality, had become positively mischievous in that it suggested that the two allies continued to maintain a special association which was originally directed against a third power.

Happily, the declarations of Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, to the Petit Parisien remove many misapprehensions. He manages to persuade the French that, if the Entente Cordiale is an obsolete expression, in so far as it assumes continuance of a relationship that was definitely broken when the Locarno Pact which places Britain in exactly the same relationship to Germany as to France was signed, there is nevertheless not the smallest suspicion of Anglo-French hostility. On the contrary, the sweeping away of a false relationship in conformity with the new European ideals which are opposed to alliances clears ground for a new and fruitful co-operation.

That is what Mr. MacDonald said in effect to the editor of the paper. He assures France that while it is the closest co-operation that is intended by the Labor Party, it is co-operation for the general good of Europe, not for the mutual advancement of any national designs.

The Entente Cordiale is a pre-war and a war phrase. Toward the end of the last century there was a search for allies in Europe, which began to range itself into armed camps. It was possible for Britain to make an alliance with Germany. Later there was even the suggestion by a French politician for a Franco-German alliance. But as matters turned out it was in 1904 that France and Britain agreed to give each other a free hand in Morocco and Egypt, and settled other differences. They also had military and naval consultations. Excellent as such a step was to improve Franco-British relations, the effect under the old system of diplomacy was to provoke German interventions in Morocco and elsewhere, and there is no doubt that Germany was affected by its exclusion.

During the war the entente developed automatically into an alliance. After the war the victorious countries naturally stuck together despite occasional quarrels in the framing and application of peace treaties.

It will be seen that the Entente Cordiale has, therefore, war connotations. By association of ideas it seems to imply a coalition against another country. With the liquidation of war and a new sense of European unity as revealed in the proposals for the establishment of a United States of Europe, it is inevitable that the old term shall be called into question.

That is why it was pointed out in a recent dispatch that the ending of the entente and the substitution of a warmer and more sincere friendship was perhaps the most important result of the conference at The Hague. Mr. MacDonald approves that view, and it is now better understood that France and England, in pursuing the same ends together, are closer friends.

A "Decent" Haircut

THE international haircut crisis has been amicably adjusted. A British barber has sheared the locks of the New Yorker who telephoned across the Atlantic for his home-town barber to come right over and give him a "decent" haircut. The American artist of the shears will have a brief European holiday, and then will return to New York. International labor amenities have been observed.

The man who unwittingly caused all this excitement is not singular in his preference for his own barber. The thing that distinguishes him from other men is that he was able and willing to pay for his barber's return trip across the ocean for the sake of one haircut; whereas most men would have curtailed their European tour in order to get back to the old barber's chair.

Every man wants his own barber. A famous actor was typical, except that he had his hair trimmed oftener than most. His barber, too, was of New York. When the actor was playing in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, he returned to New York every week-end to have his hair cut. When he was engaged in Chicago or San Francisco, he had to wait until he returned home.

It will be seen that our New Yorker's announcement that he had not been able to get a "decent" haircut since he left home is not to be taken as a reflection on European barbers. It is merely an expression of the traveler's own taste. Possibly he wanted his neck shaved, and the European-torsorial artists refused to understand his demand. Or he may have required the hair on one side left long, in order to draw it over the top of his head, which otherwise might have seemed sparsely settled. In any event, it was his kind of haircut he wanted; and he wanted it without the necessity of explaining it all over again every time.

No doubt it is the same hankering for their own barbers that makes some Englishmen in America look unshorn. The lengths to which they sometimes go, or allow their hair to go,

while sojourning in the United States, can be explained only on the ground that they will have their locks cropped only by the old familiar barber. And small wonder; a man unbecomingly trimmed is not the pleasantest sight. He may not care about looking beautiful, but he has a right to expect to look like himself.

Mob Violence at Gastonia

THE danger of delays in justice is illustrated by the course of events in Gastonia.

A tense industrial situation was partially relieved when the case in which events had culminated found its way to court. Passions, it appeared, were to gain their safety valve through the trial, and further violence in the mill villages would be avoided. That hope was temporarily dashed when one of the jurors in the Charlotte court room collapsed, and trial was postponed.

Under present juridical methods the consequent delay was almost inevitable, although a way to avoid just such emergencies as this has been found in other nations, and, indeed, in some few of the states, where a system of alternate jurors is in vogue. But with the delay in the court trial, all the passions engendered by recent strikes in North Carolina found new and reckless outlets in mob violence. These have now immensely complicated the situation.

The background of the Gastonia situation is quickly sketched. For some time there existed discontent among the mill hands over long hours and low pay. The American Federation of Labor not being sufficiently entrenched, the Communist group stepped in. A strike followed that was the forerunner of other strikes—under different auspices—in the Piedmont textile region. In Gastonia, handicapped by the radical leadership, the strike failed. A mob demolished the strikers' relief headquarters, and later when the chief of police entered the tent colony of the strikers he was shot. For this crime the Charlotte trial was begun, and is now pending.

This was the first part of the story. The second part began with the interruption of the Charlotte trial. It was marked by the formation of a new mob in the neighboring town of Gastonia, which attacked, kidnapped and severely beat leaders of the strikers after searching in vain for the lawyers who were defending the Communists at Charlotte. And now there is a second trial, this time of a dozen or more defendants alleged to have been members of the Gastonia mob.

Two lessons may be derived from the situation. One is simply the old one of the evils of cumbersome legal machinery. It is so obvious that it does not need stressing. The second lies in the situation in Gastonia itself. It appears that the elements in the population which have taken the lead in accusing the Communists of lawlessness have resorted a second time to lawlessness themselves. This is merely giving the Communists their sole excuse for existing. It is a way of spreading fire, not of quenching it.

Curiously enough, it unites two of the bitterest opponents as common enemies of the state. Judge Thomas J. Shaw, who is hearing the case, seems to have gone to the heart of the matter. "Whether lawlessness was committed by Communists or anti-Communists makes no difference to this court," he said. "Lawless acts all look alike to me." This is good sense and good law. It is to be hoped that it is the view which will guide both the trials now pending.

'Nullification: New Style

NULLIFICATION, the rejected theory sponsored by John C. Calhoun, who held that individual states had a reserved power to choose what national laws they would observe or enforce, is almost certainly to be placed before the voters of Massachusetts in November, 1930, in a form modified only in detail from that of 1832. At that time, it may be recalled, it was promptly repudiated by the President, with the Nation's support.

The referendum to ask whether the "Baby Vetoed Act" shall, or shall not, be repealed is a virtual query as to whether national laws shall be supported by Massachusetts and, through implication, by any state. A comparison of the platforms of the nullificationists and the Constitutional Liberty League, sponsor of the proposed referendum, discloses striking similarities.

As enunciated by Mr. Calhoun, nullification held that a constitutional federal law would instantly lose its validity and constitutionality if a state should pass a conflicting law. Mr. Calhoun said:

All must feel that it would be improper for the laws of the states, in such case, to yield to those of the general government, and, of course, that the latter ought to yield to the former.

As given out by Julian Codman, general counsel of the Constitutional Liberty League, the platform of the league holds that the way to national repeal is through state repeal. He adds:

It is quite true that we believe the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be brought about by the refusal of state after state longer to assist with concurrent legislation; and we make no concealment of the fact that we are working to that end.

The issue is clearly drawn. It is nullification, only thinly veiled, which the Constitutional Liberty League is urging.

Organizing Theater Audiences

CHICAGO, always a forward-looking city in support of the arts, has manifested anew its alert interest in the theater. Almost overnight there has sprung up, fully organized, the Chicago Dramatic League, which has for its object provision of subscription audiences for a group of plays to be given in the course of the regular theater season. Recognizing that the regular playhouse is meeting with an intense and organized opposition these days, in the form of indoor sporting events, talking films, and the radio, opposition such as the acted drama has never before had to face, this group of Chicago playgoers has banded together on a modern business basis, with the object of giving efficient support to the theater.

For it has become clear in Chicago, as elsewhere, that the theater can hold its own if it has a chance to prove its unique powers of interesting spectators in the acted drama. Because it is felt that the playhouse has been rather lost in the shuffle, as a result of the clamor over newer forms of amusement, official and business or-

ganizations in St. Paul have undertaken to bring the legitimate theater back into the forefront of public attention, and one newspaper of that city is helping along that movement by printing theatrical reviews and news on its front page.

The Chicago Dramatic League is an outcome of the success during the last two seasons of the policy of the Theater Guild of New York in "selling" its plays to the public of a city, long before arriving there, on the subscription basis. In Chicago, this subscription support is to be extended to the offerings of a number of different companies, all booking under a general management, and playing engagements at the Princess Theater. By every sign this new plan of organized playgoing will prove as workable in Chicago as it has in other forms elsewhere.

Hail the Freshman!

THESE are the days when the campus of the American college awakens into colorful activities after the long summer holidays. Signs advertising the superior qualities of student boarding houses festoon the ancient elms, and placards, "Rooms to Rent," greet the passers-by from many a friendly home. The merchants smile blandly at the sight of the returning hordes of young folk, the college bookstore bursts its cocoon and emerges as a resplendent butterfly, and the conversation in the barber shop again echoes to football and the prospects for a championship eleven.

Into this inspiring environment is projected the figure of the perennial freshman. He is the same type the country over, always somewhat startled by the jumble of new experiences into which he is thrown, and pleasantly dazed by the differences that give distinction to a college town. Probably he, as a freshman, is now undergoing the period of vivid readjustment, and pondering somewhat seriously about the folks "back home," and the desirability of four years at college, as against an immediate plunging into business pursuits. As a freshman, he will ask some foolish questions that will cause that paragon of wisdom, the senior, to burst into a hearty guffaw, and he will soon discover that the history "prof" is unimpressed by his arrival, and persists in addressing him as "Mister Johnson," whereas everyone in Bainbridge calls him Bill.

But the freshman is the mainspring of college life. If it were not for him, and other freshmen like him, universities would close their doors and higher education cease to function. It is this procession of ardent and ambitious young men and women who enter the gates of the campus every September that keeps the wheels of progress moving, and adds gaiety and inspiration to the scene.

The Good Old Today

G. K. CHESTERTON would persuade us that the Golden Age ceased to exist 400 years ago, and H. G. Wells looks forward to it in some unspecified future; even Henry Ford does not promise it for another half century. It is and always has been a common enough human failing to suppose that the present is inferior either to the future or the past. Hence the remark of Lord Sands at the annual meeting of the Carnegie Trust for Scottish Universities, to the effect that the average intellectual standard among university students is lower today than it used to be, should be received with caution, even though it is backed by the assertion of an examiner that 40 per cent of the candidates for arts degrees in Scottish universities are not really qualified for graduation.

It is encouraging to remember, in face of this statement, that at no time have the authorities, either in Scotland or elsewhere, admitted enthusiasm concerning the merits of their students. At Oxford in the fourteenth century the official comments on candidates were sufficiently uncomplimentary to remove any feelings of present-day inferiority. Of one it is said that "he is a youth, and knoweth nothing," and another is declared to be "amplly illiterate."

In reality, however, it is no very serious matter if the average quality of university students has declined somewhat in the last fifty years. In 1880 a poor man was faced by such great difficulty with regard to entering a university that none but the exceptionally clever were able to do so. Thus an artificially high standard was set up at the expense of those of average ability who were unable to obtain the few scholarships offered. Today, with the subsequent democratization of education, it is a matter for national congratulation that the doors of universities have been opened to the thousands of people who, while they are able to profit from higher instruction, might not have been capable of satisfying the competitive tests of half a century ago.

Editorial Notes

There's a constructive thought for many a community in a recent comic strip. Finding the 'swimmin' hole, that he had enjoyed as a youngster, filled with junk, the "boss" set a contracting firm at work building an up-to-date pool for the youngsters. One wonders how many business men with memories of their boyhood days would be willing to contribute to such a project.

At the annual meeting held recently of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations—which build homes for the communities—the president in his speech advised business men to discontinue relations with the bootlegger. Apparently business is recognizing that bootlegger business is not good business for the business man.

The sun is getting higher every day now in the antarctic, but the members of the Byrd party report they are having their coldest weather. That doesn't make news to a New Englander who knows that

When the days begin to lengthen
Then the cold begins to strengthen.

After winning the amateur golf championship of the United States, Harrison R. Johnston is credited with saying that "Bobby" Jones is the greatest golfer in the world. This would seem to show that Johnston is not only a fine golfer, but a real sportsman.

The United States: Laboratory of the Future

BEING THE IMPRESSIONS OF A FRENCH JOURNALIST
BY RENÉ PNAUX

IT MIGHT seem bold, after a stay of only two months in the United States, to formulate any judgment whatever on this immense country of which even Americans themselves hardly ever know the whole. How many Europeans know—not even the whole of Europe, but only the countries that are next to their own? I have traversed the United States from New York to New Orleans, passing through Washington, Richmond, and Atlanta; and from New Orleans to Seattle by way of Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco; and I have come back to my point of departure by way of the Yellowstone Park, Minneapolis, Chicago, and Buffalo.

I had laid the foundation for my trip by the reading of many books, of which the one by André Siegfried was among the most valuable. Furthermore, having prepared myself by a study of American politics extending over a period of twenty-five years, the time that I have belonged to the foreign department of Le Temps in Paris, I have long endeavored to understand American civilization and the American mentality. I have observed life around me and asked many questions of Americans belonging to all classes, as well as of foreigners, both those who immigrated a long time ago and those who arrived recently. Due to all this I think that, in spite of the brevity of my stay in America, I obtained rather a complete impression.

As The Christian Science Monitor has asked me to condense my essential conclusions for its readers, I should like to say the following: In France—and probably in the rest of Europe—we are accustomed to consider the United States as a nation somewhat like our own, ruled by a certain number of general ideas, the products of particular civilizations and traditions. I found, on the contrary, that the United States appears like an immense laboratory of the future, where patriots in the narrow and exclusive sense of the word have made room, or is about to make room, for a sort of national religion—if that expression may be used—of a much more liberal character.

To be a citizen of the United States means to belong to a new world, of which the flag of stars and stripes is the symbol, a kind of freemasonry of civilizing thought. This is much more than being the defender of a territory, a church tower, or an ancestral patrimony, and is quite easily explained by the fact that America is not exposed to the hazard of ever being attacked on its own soil, and that its population consists largely of foreign elements, which have almost all of them abandoned their homeland, not in order to bring to the United States the influence of their traditions, but in order to live there a new life, practically liberated from these traditions.

The consequences of this state of mind are important from an international viewpoint, which is the one from which Europe should essentially consider America. European diplomacy would not know how to turn Washington aside from its own political line into one that would not have the ideal of a continuous and straightforward progress of the world toward an outright pacifism, in the framework of which there could prosper this large civilization of improved or improving individual living conditions, whereof America is setting up the example in the world in a surprising manner. If one has grasped this fact in its full significance, one understands why the United States shows so little interest in the petty quarrels of Europe, which only delay for Europeans the arrival of an era of prosperity, of which, however, America shows the world the benefits.

One understands how the United States endeavors to encourage the European nations in every way, although demanding of them all kinds of sacrifices, in order to lead them to a realization of the American ideal. Europeans have a tendency to regard this pressure as a sort of dark and secret desire to reduce Europe to impotence and to place it under the control of the immense American power. I have gained the conviction that such a judgment is false and that the whole attitude is nothing but a sort of kindly impulse in favor of what one deems the universal good.

My second point is that America is a country "in the making," in the full crisis of growing, with all the ex-

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN
NOT the least enjoyable item in the festive program on Constitution Day was the Luft Hansa's institution of inexpensive flights. How many people made use of this privilege—the first of its kind—would be hard to say, but the activity in the air was enormous. For the small fee of four marks a trip of some ten minutes in beautiful sunshine was at the disposal of all who wished to take advantage of it. In the Stadium the comprehensive program produced one number that was unique in its beauty and effectiveness. Some thousands of school children from all parts of Germany formed themselves very gracefully and with consummate skill into a colossal banner in the republican colors—black, red, gold—which wended its way to the Reich's President's stand amidst the cheers of the assembled crowds; it was an unforgettable moment. As for the President—Germany's G. O. M.—he took an active part in the official proceedings, and has added to his popularity and the universal respect with which he is regarded. At heart a staunch monarchist, Paul von Hindenburg has valiantly kept his oath of fealty to the German Republic, sinking his personal convictions for the good of his country. He has now gone on a month's well-merited holiday to the Bavarian mountains.

In no city in the world is so much done for school children in the matter of excursions into the country and visits to the Zoological and other public gardens as in Berlin. The authorities meet the schools in every possible way, reducing railway fares and admission charges to a minimum, and it is nothing unusual for the traffic to be held up while a long procession of happy youngsters crosses the road with one or more masters in attendance. The latest development on these lines is the Baldui, a huge motorboat which has been built for school excursions by a social welfare society with the assistance of the municipality. The boat is fifty meters long and accommodates 200 children, its cabins of various sizes containing from two to eight beds. Each cabin is provided with running water and electric light; there are double decks and all meals are served on the upper one, so that the young passengers are in the open air all day long. Fresh water is carried in thirty tanks and all the cooking—plan, but very pleasant—is done on board in the commodious kitchen below decks. Up to the present time the Baldui in its comparatively brief existence has afforded a delightful holiday to more than 100,000 children of the Berlin municipal schools. Its construction renders it independent of the regular landing places, so that it is able to put in at any desirable spot for bathing or sight-seeing. Not only the Havel lakes are traversed in this pleasant manner, but excursions lasting several days, extending as far as Dresden, are sometimes made. All places of interest on the route being pointed out by the accompanying teacher. No wonder that a "voyage" in the Baldui is coveted by every Berlin youngster.

One of the most important features of the recent Advertising Convention was the official banquet in the Marble Hall and adjacent rooms of the Zoological Gardens. It is worthy of note for its admirable management as well as for its being the biggest thing of the kind Berlin has ever engineered. Two thousand, four hundred and fifty persons—to give the exact figures—were served with a six-course dinner by a staff of over 400 waiters, each table being laid for ten people. The beautiful hall was much admired by the numerous foreign visitors, and justly so, for it is one of the finest and largest in Berlin. The speeches by the American Ambassador and Lord

generations and worries of adolescence. Up to the present it has been successful in all its undertakings, but it is vaguely conscious that the hour is not distant when it should stabilize its production, limit its consumption, put a brake on its ultra-rapid means of enjoying life; and, without being too anxious about it, it endeavors to think that only the next-generation will be called upon to know the hardships these steps may involve.

This new generation will find at any rate a wonderful framework, all prepared for its activity—even if this activity will be of necessity more difficult and less profitable.

It is, of course, impossible to predict when these years of "lean time" will come; but I was somewhat horrified at the present methods of existence of a countless number of Americans who buy anything and everything on credit, looking for the morrow to bring in the dollars that they have spent the day before, accustomed to the idea that it is normal not to deprive themselves of anything. This doctrine of "living well" has determined the continual rise of salaries, and the corresponding increase of the cost of living, the social inflation which is just as dangerous as the financial inflation. The endless chain of unlimited credit, which renders industrial production economically a kind of optical illusion, may lead the United States to a catastrophe whose repercussions would be deplorable not only from a political viewpoint, but also from a moral point of view, as it would make the world doubt the excellence of the American ideal.

At the present state of the industrial American and world market, when the American mills have to work—both to clear off the enormous cost of their highly perfected machinery and to keep up with the high salaries of their personnel—to the maximum of their output so as to avoid a deficit, when they have to practice even the dumping system with regard to foreign markets in order to dispose of their overproduction, it seems difficult to advise a return to the cash sale, or to recommend economy to the people. It seems to me, however, that the influence of leaders of American thought should tend rather in that direction; and even if it is not always possible to reconcile the interests of the people with those of the industrialists, and if a sudden change would be a worse remedy than the evil itself, I think that American industry would gain by giving up its continued trend toward an increasingly phenomenal production, its satisfaction in the magic words "the biggest in the world," and by beginning now to turn toward another, safer motto: "the cheapest in the world."

Nobody disputes any longer the leadership of American industry in quantity production. In that direction it has demonstrated the excellence of its engineers and the value of its experts; but there comes a moment when the records of speed do not mean anything, and when a motor which revolves at a slower rate without heating is vastly preferable.

These impressions may be considered exaggerated by some observers, or even false by others who will claim that by making of luxury and pleasure necessities, and by increasing sales through the credit system, one maintains the necessity to work in order to pay off the debts. That may be true, but I must say that the general aspect of the American people has not seemed to me to be one of a happy people. In spite of their having cars, radios, gramophones, refrigerators (electric), mechanical washing machines, and all the commodities of existence, the people seemed to me careworn, without intellectual or moral relaxation, and less to be envied than even the poorest ones among Europeans.

Some Americans to whom I remarked about this, asking their opinion on it, stated that, as they understood it, the rapid and enormous fortunes of many of their fellow countrymen had created a feeling of jealousy in the mass. Nobody is satisfied, they explained, with his estate, because there are other people who are richer, and America is the country in which the belief has established itself that anybody can become a millionaire. Emulation and ambition are certainly precious ferments for activity and progress, but they should not be exercised at the expense of humility and wisdom.

Birkenhead were very apt and Dr. Luther—one-time Chancellor—had a capital opportunity to air his linguistic talent, speaking French and English with equal ease.

But few classical plays are as well adapted for presentation in the open air as Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," and innumerable visitors to the Hohenstein Forest, near Witten in Westphalia, have been enjoying these performances, which have been regularly given at two matinees a week all through the summer. An ideal spot in the forest was cleared for the stage and auditorium; the artists were all well chosen and the weather has proved, almost without exception, kindly disposed toward the undertaking.

Details of the next Bayreuth Festspiele are gradually leaking out. The conductors will be Siegfried Wagner, Toscanini, Muck and Elmdorff. The great Italian will conduct "Tristan," and probably some of the performances of "Tannhäuser." There are to be two complete presentations of the "Ring," five of "Tannhäuser," five of "Parsifal," and three of "Tristan," the cast for all of which has still to be decided upon. For the first time the Festival Plays will be broadcast, an undreamed-of step that will cause the greatest satisfaction to the people who are unable to go to Bayreuth. It is officially announced that the Festspiele will commence on July 22 with "Tannhäuser" and terminate on August 21 with "Parsifal."

Another gratifying sign of improved relations between France and Germany is that the Paris University has offered a professorial chair to the eminent Düsseldorf architect, Alfred Kührhapt. Professor Kührhapt has accepted the call with pleasure and will instruct in architecture and city building.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judgment of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Monitor's Wide Range of News

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The world-wide range of activities and interests covered by The Christian Science Monitor news service, reaching often to human outposts far off the beaten tracks, is well exemplified by an account in your issue of July 17 of the unpremeditated visit this summer of the P. & O. steamer Beliana to the supposedly uninhabited French islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam in the southernmost part of the Indian Ocean. Your Durban (Natal) correspondent told of the joy which this unexpected visit gave to the five lonely workers at the St. Paul fishing depot, who had not seen a steamer for six months.

Writing from the company's headquarters, Le Havre, France, M. René Boissière, the president of the Compagnie Générale des Isles Kerguelen, St. Paul and Amsterdam, to whom this copy of the Monitor was sent, expresses his gratitude for the news item in the following words:

The issue of The Christian Science Monitor narrating the visit of a P. & O. steamer to St. Paul island during its search for the Danish training ship unaccountably lost conveyed very useful information to us, giving us as it did good news of the few Frenchmen wintering on this island in the employ of our subsidiary company, La Langoustine Française. This news would not have reached us otherwise, and we are grateful to receive it.

The above French company has also maintained for over thirty years a more important fishing and whaling depot, named Port Jeanne d'Arc, on the larger island of Kerguelen, in the same ocean but nearer to South Africa.

ERNEST F. BARNET.